

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3595.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1896.

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Mount-street, Liverpool, September 6, 1896.

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YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE at her house (close to Bois de
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The TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28.
Full particulars of the University Curricula in Science and Letters
will be found in the Calendar (price 1s.).—Prospectus on application to
THE SECRETARY.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

The TWENTY-THIRD SESSION of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY, and ARTS will BEGIN on OCTOBER 6, and the
TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION of the SCHOOL of MEDICINE on OCTO-
BER 1, 1896.

The Classes prepare for the following Professions:—
Chemistry, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Sanitary Engineering,
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Lyddon Hall has been established for Students' residence.
Prospectus of any of the above may be had from THE REGISTRAR.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY.
The GENERAL COURSE of LECTURES on ZOOLOGY, by Professor
W. F. R. WELDON, F.R.S., will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY,
October 7, at 10 o'clock. The Lectures are so arranged as to meet the
requirements of Students preparing for any of the Examinations of the
University of London. J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Assisted by Technical Education Board of London County Council,
and by the Carpenters' Company.

SESSION 1896-7.
The Courses of Instruction in Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical
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Particulars of the Courses of Entrance Scholarships, of the Matricu-
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LUCY J. RUSSELL, Honorary Secretary.

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Full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

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Art of Education—W. H. Woodward, B.A.
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Architecture—Professor Simpson.
Law—Professor Evans.
Mathematics—Professor Carey, M.A.
Physics—Professor Oliver Lodge, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Electro-technics—A. Hay, B.Sc.
Engineering—Professor Hele Shaw, M.Sc., M.E.
Chemistry—Professor Campbell Brown, D.Sc.
Physiology—Professor C. Sherrington, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
Biology—Professor Huxley, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany—Professor R. J. Harvey Gibson, M.A., F.L.S.
Physiology—J. L. Howard, D.Sc.

An Entrance Examination for intending Students in their sixteenth year will be held on October 2 and 3.
SESSION COMMENCES OCTOBER 6. Registration of Students 11 to 1 and 2 to 4 p.m. October 2; 10 to 1 October 3; and 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 p.m. on October 3.
EVENING CLASSES COMMENCE OCTOBER 12.
Full Prospectus on application to the College Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.
A COMPLETE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN MAY NOW BE TAKEN IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
The Professors of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Materia Medica afford instruction in their respective subjects, and a Lecturer in Pharmacy has been appointed.
The SESSION will comprise a FIRST COURSE, suited to the requirements of Students preparing for the Minor Examination, commencing in OCTOBER, 1896, and a SECOND COURSE, which will embrace the higher branches of study required by Candidates for the major qualification, beginning in MAY, 1897.
A Scholarship of the annual value of about £85 is tenable in this School. Applications for admission and all inquiries must be addressed to THE REGISTRAR, University College.

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Students are classed on entrance according to their proficiency, and terminal reports of the progress and conduct of Matriculated Students are sent to their parents and guardians. There are Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions.
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For Prospectuses and all information apply to THE SECRETARY, King's College, London, W.C.

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These CLASSES will COMMENCE in OCTOBER, and are not confined to Students of the Hospital.
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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.
Albert Embankment, London, S.E.
THE WINTER SESSION of 1896-97 will OPEN on FRIDAY, October 2, when the Prizes will be distributed, at 3 p.m., by the Right Hon. Lord Justice LINDLEY.
Three Entrance Scholarships will be offered for competition in September, viz., One of 1200, and One of 600 in Chemistry and Physics, with either Physiology, Botany, or Zoology, for First Year's Students; One of 500 in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry for Third Year's Students.
Scholarships and Money Prizes of the value of 3000 are awarded at the Seasonal Examinations, as well as several Medals.
Special Classes are held throughout the year for the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.
All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without charge.
The School Buildings and the Hospital can be seen on application to the Medical Secretary.
The fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries may be made separately to Lecture or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years, also for Dental Students and for Qualified Practitioners.
A Register of approved Lodgings is kept by the Medical Secretary, who also has a list of local Medical Practitioners, Clergymen, and others who receive Students into their houses.
For Prospectuses and all particulars apply to Mr. RENDLE, the Medical Secretary.
R. F. HAWKINS, Dean.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 1, 1896. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.
The Hospital contains a service of 750 beds. Scholarships and Prizes of the aggregate value of nearly 5000 are awarded annually.
The Medical School contains large Lecture Rooms and well-appointed Laboratories for Practical Teaching, as well as Dissecting Rooms, Museum, Library, &c.
A large Recreation Ground has recently been purchased, and is open to members of the Students' Clubs.
For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to THE WARDEN of the COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Hyde Park Corner, S.W.
THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 1, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Mr. WM. ADAMS FROST, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital, at 4 p.m.
The following Entrance Scholarships will be offered for competition in September and October:—
1. A Scholarship of value 1450, for Sons of Medical Men who have entered the School as Perpetual, Yearly, or Dental Pupils during the year ending October 1, 1896, being under twenty years of age on that date.
2. Two Scholarships, each of value 500, open to all Students who have commenced their medical studies not earlier than May, 1896, being under twenty years of age on October 1.
3. Two Scholarships of value 550, for Students who passed or completed the curriculum for the Oxford list M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B. and have entered the School as Perpetual or Yearly Pupils during the year ending October 5, 1896.
4. A Scholarship, of value 550, for Students of Provincial University Colleges who have passed or completed the curriculum for the corresponding University Examination in London, Manchester, or Durham, and have entered the School as Perpetual or Yearly Pupils during the year ending October 5, 1896.

The following Exhibitions and Prizes are also open to Students:—
The William Brown 1000 Exhibition; the William Brown 400 Exhibition; the Webb Prize in Bacteriology, of value 500; the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine, of value 520; the Brackenbury Prize in Surgery, of value 520; the Pollock Prize in Physiology, of value 150; the Johnson Prize in Anatomy, of value 100; the Johnson Prize in Pathology, of value 100; the Four General Proficiency Prizes of 100, 100, 100, and 100; the Brodie Prize in Surgery; the Acland Prize in Medicine; the Thompson Medal; and Sir Charles Clarke's Prize.
All Hospital Appointments, including the Four House Physicianships and Four House Surgeonships, are awarded as the result of competition, and are open to Students of the School without extra fee.
Nine Fabrics' Appointments, including that of Obstetric Assistant, with a salary of 1000, and board and lodging, are awarded Yearly to Senior Pupils upon the recommendation of the Medical School Committee.
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LITERATURE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at Liverpool, September 16th, 1896. By Sir Joseph Lister, P.R.S., F.R.C.S.Eng., President.

THE sixty-fifth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held this year at Liverpool, is remarkable in so far as its officers are concerned, because the President is at once President of the Royal Society and the first surgeon who has held so honourable a position in the Association in virtue of his professional attainments. Huxley, indeed, was President in 1870, and Sir W. H. Flower occupied the chair in 1889. Both were educated and actually practised as surgeons, but both won their laurels in the fields of science rather than as surgeons. Sir Joseph Lister has not only devoted his life to the practice of surgery, but his name hereafter will be connected indissolubly with one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of surgery as a science, for he made the epoch. Before his time surgery had already passed its zenith as an art or handicraft, for the introduction of anæsthetics had rendered mere manipulative skill of less importance than it was to surgeons whose patients writhed under every operation. The social position of surgeons had been assured by the prestige of Percivall Pott's labours, aided by the talents of John Hunter, the ability of Sir Astley Cooper, and the worldly wisdom of Sir Benjamin Brodie. Scientific surgery, however, had no existence until the advent of Lister at once created it and brought it at a bound to the highest level. It has been the great merit of Lister that he has always based his theories upon careful experimental work, and that throughout a long life he has constantly endeavoured to advance and to improve upon what he has already done. Having himself grasped a great principle in surgery, he has worked hard to follow out its details, and, like all great teachers, he has imbued many younger men with his own enthusiasm. His theories have become facts, and have produced the very best results. They have enlarged the domain of surgery, for they have made operations which were formerly impossible

not only possible, but easy; they have saved much needless pain, for the healing of wounds is now as painless as it was painful. They have been of the greatest economic value, for healing at present is a matter of days where it used to be a matter of months; whilst numberless lives have been saved to the State, for Lister has taught the surgeon not only why his patients died, but how their deaths might be prevented. It is, therefore, well that he whom surgeons throughout the world agree in considering the creator of modern scientific surgery should be the first surgeon elected to the presidential chair of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Such being the facts, it is hardly surprising that Sir Joseph Lister's address has assumed a most interesting if somewhat technical form. He set himself to show the interdependence of science and the healing art, and his essay has for the medical profession the same sort of interest which Newman's 'Apologia pro Vita Sua' has for theologians. Commencing with the Röntgen rays, the youngest child of science, Sir Joseph pointed out some of the many surgical uses to which they had already been applied. He then proceeded to remind his audience that the present year is remarkable as the centenary of vaccination and the jubilee of the introduction of anæsthesia. He pointed out in connexion with anæsthetics that their soporific influence is not limited to mankind, for it is exercised upon the Vertebrata and upon animals so remote in structure from man as bees and other insects. Even the functions of vegetables are suspended by their agencies. Chloroform and ether have thus thrown light upon the whole field of biology, for they afford strong confirmation of the great generalization that living matter is of the same essential nature wherever it is met with on this planet, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom.

The most interesting part of the address is undoubtedly that which deals with the later progress of pathology. Sir Joseph Lister frankly confesses that the marvellous work of Pasteur in connexion with the theory of fermentation was the starting-point of his own great discoveries in antiseptic surgery. Pasteur's work was in part based upon the still earlier observations of Cagniard-Latour, who had shown that yeast fermentation was associated with a multiplication of the fungus. He therefore attributed the breaking up of the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid to the growth of the micro-organism, though it had hitherto been held that such fermentation was due to the oxygen of the air acting upon unstable products, which, breaking up under its influence, communicated disturbance to other organic materials in their vicinity, and thus led to the decomposition. Lister had long been impressed with the evil results in surgery produced by putrefaction. He had done his best to mitigate them by scrupulous cleanliness and by the use of various deodorant lotions; but no advance could be made so long as putrefaction was held to be due primarily to the atmospheric oxygen which it was impossible to exclude. Pasteur's statement that putrefactive processes were the results of a fermentation caused by the growth of microbes, which

were unable to arise *de novo* in a decomposable substance, at once gave Lister new hopes. He set himself to work to solve the problem whether there was any substance which, without doing too serious mischief to the human tissues, would kill the microbes already contained in a wound, and would at the same time prevent the future access of others in the living state. He soon found that carbolic acid, then little more than a chemical curiosity, answered the conditions, and the foundations of antiseptic surgery were thus laid. We need not follow the story in detail. Methods at first crude soon became too elaborate, and have been gradually reduced to the simplest forms by the elimination of everything which was not found to be absolutely essential. For a long time Lister employed various precautions against the atmospheric dust, which was known to contain living germs, not doubting that—as all wounds, except the few which healed completely by first intention, underwent putrefactive fermentation—the blood must be a peculiarly favourable soil for the growth of putrefactive microbes. Gradually he learned that such precautions were needless, and as early as 1881 he hinted that it might be possible to disregard altogether the atmospheric dust. Nine years later he was able to bring forward an absolute demonstration of its harmlessness in surgical operations so long as effective means were taken to exclude from the wound the coarser forms of septic impurity. It can be no matter of surprise, then, that the surgeon's ideal of perfection has gradually receded. Antiseptic methods for a time appeared to be the *summum bonum* to all except a few of the best, most thoughtful, and most scientific surgeons in Europe and America. Asepsis, which has not yet attained to perfection, now occupies this honourable position, yet even the most enthusiastic aseptic surgeon recognizes the great debt he owes to the discoverer of antiseptic methods.

The science of bacteriology has developed from the work of Pasteur and of Lister. It owes its growth, however, chiefly to Koch's ingenious method of "plate cultures." This method has enabled the bacteriologist to separate any particular form of micro-organism from the host of others with which it is usually mixed. The plan is as simple as it is ingenious. It consists in adding to the broth or other nutrient liquid which serves as food for the growing microbe just so much gelatine as shall render it a solid mass when cold, though it remains fluid when heated to a temperature which does not kill the germs. The liquid containing the germs is added to the nutrient medium, which is then well shaken so as to diffuse the bacteria and to separate them from each other. Some of the liquid is then poured out in a thin layer upon a glass-plate, where it is allowed to cool. The various microbes are thus fixed in the gelatine, and are so prevented from intermingling. Each variety then develops its own special progeny, which in course of time shows itself as an opaque speck in the transparent film. Any one of these specks can now be removed and transferred to another vessel, in which the microbe composing it can be made to grow in perfect isolation.

The microbes of various diseases have thus been isolated, but even better results have been obtained, for Pasteur showed that some bacteria underwent a remarkable diminution of their virulence when they had been cultivated outside the body for long periods and under certain conditions. When these less malignant germs were introduced into the body the animal suffered, indeed, from the disease to which they gave rise, but usually had a mild form of the complaint. Mild as the attack had been, however, it was usually found to have given immunity against the disease in its most virulent form. The practice of vaccination as carried out by Jenner was not merely explained, but it was shown to be only one instance out of a large number, and the doctrine of immunity has led to the performance of vaccination on a very extensive scale. Hydrophobia, diphtheria, tetanus, some venomous snake bites, and perhaps cholera, have thus their worst results diminished; whilst tubercle and glanders can be detected both in men and in animals by the injection of these substances into the body. The exact method by which they act is as yet unknown, but the progress of pathology is so rapid that there is every reason to suppose that we shall not long remain in ignorance.

The most interesting and by no means the least important of modern advances in pathology is the important function which Metchnikoff has assigned to the white blood corpuscles of the blood. Lister knew, but could not explain why, a wound which had an abundant crop of micro-organisms upon its surface was not necessarily a source of acute septic intoxication to the whole body. Prof. Metchnikoff has afforded the clue to what appeared a most puzzling anomaly. All biologists knew that the white corpuscles had the power of leaving the blood-vessels. Metchnikoff watched them, and he found that they seemed to possess functions both of offence and defence. They crowd to any spot in the body at which a micro-organism has gained entrance, and by their powerful digestive properties they do their best to destroy the intruder. Sometimes they are successful, and the animal suffers no inconvenience; sometimes all their efforts are unsuccessful, and the animal then suffers either in proportion to the number of the micro-organisms which gain an entrance, or according to their virulence. The story reads like a fairy tale, yet it appears to be true, and to be based upon the most careful observations of perhaps the most accurate and painstaking observer in Europe. With this short account of phagocytosis, as this function of the white blood corpuscles is called, Sir Joseph Lister concluded the presidential address to the British Association at its Liverpool meeting.

The address is a plain and unvarnished account of what has been done in the field of pathology, and it shows how the results have been turned to a useful purpose in the treatment of disease. It is essentially retrospective. It contains no far-reaching hypotheses, but it serves a useful, if humble purpose in pointing out the lines along which modern surgery has advanced by means of the auxiliary sciences. We should have been well content if the personal ele-

ment had been greater. Sir Joseph Lister tells us (what has long been known to all with whom he has been brought in contact) that he has an invincible repugnance to what might seem to savour of self-advertisement. He has now retired from the active practice of his profession, but he could still confer an inestimable benefit on surgery by writing a short account of his connexion with it on the lines which he has sketched in this address. It would not only treat of the rise of scientific surgery, but it would of necessity deal with the work of the great Scottish surgeons, whose history is already becoming traditional and in part mythical.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee.—Vols. XLV.—XLVII. *Pereira-Reidfurd.* (Smith & Elder.)

ONCE more it falls to our lot to tackle the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The three volumes that lie before us contain, we need hardly say, much thorough information systematically arranged. We have failed to discover a single omission of importance. Mr. G. W. Petter, however, of the firm of Cassell, Petter & Galpin, seems worth a few lines. Similarly Miss Nelly Power, the singer of 'La-di-da' and 'Tiddi-fol-lol,' occupies a place of her own in music-hall, and therefore in social history. We could wish that the editor had been more liberal in the matter of cross-references. Take Ranulf Flambard, as he is commonly called, and that by no less an authority than the Bishop of Oxford. He is to be discovered, not under "Ranulf," but under the less familiar form "Rannulf," and so might be missed altogether. Now we are all for accuracy, but it can be carried too far, more especially in works intended for students as well as scholars.

Turning to individual articles, we may congratulate Mr. Kingsford on a well-informed account of Peter of Blois. But why talk of Peter's "apparent knowledge" of the classics? If prodigality of quotation goes for anything, the 'Epistolæ' are the work of a most accomplished Latinist. Mr. Rhodes writes rather vaguely about Peter des Roches as guardian of Henry III. He fails, for example, to point out that the bishop's policy was to support foreign influences, and that, though practically successor to the Earl Marshal, he did not venture to call himself "Custos Regis et Regni." Mr. Boase might have indicated the site of Bloomsbury Chapel, built by Sir Samuel Morton Peto, namely John Street. Mr. Barker has composed a fairly satisfactory article on Lord Shelburne (Petty, William), but he hardly lays sufficient stress on the double series of negotiations which preceded the treaty of Paris. The third Marquis of Lansdowne (Petty-Fitzmaurice) has fallen to Mr. William Carr, who has omitted to refer to the numerous letters of his that are given in the 'Melbourne Papers.' That very turbulent missionary John Philip is let off rather lightly by Mr. Hawke. We note that Mr. Aitken adheres to the version of the story wherein Dean Sprat is described as obliterating the reference to Milton in the epitaph to John Phillips, the author of the 'Splendid Shilling.' Another account is that the Dean refused to admit the monument to Westminster Abbey at all. Mr.

Lee censures John Phillips, Milton's nephew, for a "spirited but coarse" translation of 'Don Quixote.' Renderings of that immortal work are bound, we fear, to be more or less indelicate. Mr. Boase might almost have quoted Greville's description of the admirable behaviour of Sir Thomas Phillips, mayor of Newport, and suppressor of the Frost riots, when presented to the royal family. Mr. Hamilton should have mentioned Chancellor Phillpotts under his father the famous Bishop of Exeter. We miss, too, that neat allusion to Dr. Philpott as "my singular brother of Worcester." Lord Normanby (Phipps, Constantine Henry) was not only, as Mr. Hamilton correctly states, prone to take sides in the politics of foreign states, but he was also, according to Madame de Lieven, "a very green ambassador." Mr. Leslie Stephen deals most judiciously with Mrs. Piozzi, though we are curious to know why he doubts the authenticity of the love-letters to Conway, the actor. Major Broadfoot touches rather inadequately upon the political career of that poor creature the second Lord Chatham, notably as regards his ungenerous conduct towards his brother the Prime Minister. Mr. Barker's memoir of the great Lord Chatham is, on the whole, worthy of its subject. He should, however, have differentiated more clearly than he has done between the various groups of Whigs. Mr. Hunt has undertaken William Pitt, and with distinct success. We may remark, however, that Lady Blennerhassett's 'Life of Madame de Staël' substantiates the story that Necker tried to bring about her marriage with the young man. Also the authenticity of "Oh, my country! how I leave my country!" was disputed by Macaulay. Mr. Graham Wallas writes with knowledge about Francis Place, the Radical reformer, though he might have mentioned the valuable services he rendered the Home Office in the way of information while the Reform Bill was in jeopardy.

The Poles and De la Poles are to be found early in vol. xlv. Mr. Gairdner's article on Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, strikes us as not being quite clear as to the causes of her execution. She was, as Hallam puts it, "obnoxious as the daughter of the Duke of Clarence and mother of Reginald Pole, an active instrument of the Pope in fomenting rebellion." Prof. Tout takes a very lenient view of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. He certainly seems to have feathered his nest pretty handsomely. In the notice of the late Lord Bessborough (Ponsonby, Frederick) there is no allusion to the subscription he sent to the Parnell Defence Fund. Mr. Boase's article on Lord Ponsonby should have included some mention of his very violent diplomacy at the time of the Syrian crisis. Mr. Hamilton deals most incompletely with the fourth Earl of Bessborough's Lord Lieutenantancy of Ireland. Not a word about the famine, nor a reference to his pathetic letter to Lord John Russell ('Life,' i. 451) on the eve of death. We do not exactly understand why Mr. Joseph Knight terms 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip' Poole's greatest success, when he was the author of the immortal 'Paul Pry.' Alexander Pope is the greatest personage in this volume, and Mr. Leslie Stephen deals with the poet most judiciously.

A good many people, however, would quarrel with the criticism that the 'Epistle to Arbuthnot' is Pope's masterpiece. Prof. Jebb's notice of Porson is rather diffuse and anecdotal. The estimate of Porson's scholarship, however, is admirably done. Mr. Harris has omitted to state that the memoir of Sir Gerald Portal prefixed to 'The British Mission to Uganda' is by Mr. Rennell Rodd. Lord Hervey's 'Memoirs' should have been included among the authorities on John Porteous, captain of the Edinburgh city guard, who unwillingly gave his name to the Porteous riots. Major Broadfoot might have gathered from Mr. G. M. Theal's history that Sir Henry Pottinger was no more of a success as Governor at the Cape than at Madras. Under Poyning's we can find no allusion to the Bill for suspending his "Law" introduced in the Irish Parliament of 1569. Ambrose Poynter can hardly have been the architect of Pynes House, Devonshire, the seat of the Northcote family, as Mr. Lionel Cust states, though he may have restored it. Mr. Dunlop does considerably less than justice to Lord Camden (Pratt), Viceroy of Ireland during '98. At least his rejection of the employment of Orangemen from the dread of stirring up a religious war stands to his credit. A curious printer's error is to be discovered in the notice of James Prinsep, the Orientalist, by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. He is said to have died in 1840, and yet to have married in 1885. In his appreciative article on Matthew Prior, Mr. Austin Dobson might have stated that that envoy's powers as negotiator of the preliminaries of the treaty of Utrecht were very limited.

Mr. Paul Waterhouse's article on Augustus Welby Pugin, which occurs early in vol. xlvii., is rather defective. For instance, it omits his famous onslaught on recent church architecture 'Contrasts,' in which St. Mary, Redcliffe, and All Souls', Langham Place, were compared. An otherwise admirable notice of Hugh de Puiset, Bishop of Durham, by Mr. Kingsford, is rather hazy as to the justiciars after the accession of Richard I. The Bishop of Oxford apparently holds that Puiset's power was confined to the north of England until the death of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. Principal Ward is read at his best on William Pulteney, Earl of Bath. We miss, however, the well-known saying about the administration that Bath attempted to form with Granville in 1746, namely, that it lasted forty-eight hours, seven minutes, and eleven seconds. We have little fault to find with Mr. Johnston's account of Dr. Pusey's ecclesiastical career. More stress, however, might have been laid upon the curiously secretive nature of his family affections. Mr. Goldwin Smith's 'Three English Statesmen' should have been included by Dr. Gardiner among the authorities on Pym, but the article as a whole is excellent. Mr. Dunlop does not emphasize sufficiently the influence exercised on the fortunes of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex. There was, for example, the remarkable letter, dated October 22nd, 1568, in which he cynically advocated her imprisonment in England. "Raeburn's works," writes Mr. Walter Armstrong, "are chiefly to be found in the private houses of Scotland." Exactly

so, but in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' we look for more definite information than that. Nobody would imagine from the brief article on Henry Cecil Raikes that he was a person of importance in the City. Mr. Courtney might have indicated in his list of authorities the one or two references to Thomas Raikes, the diarist, that occur in the 'Greville Journals.' The biography of Raleigh is the joint production of Prof. Laughton and Mr. Lee, and a very creditable one, too. But why spoil the story, apocryphal though it may be, of the reason that led him to abandon his 'History of the World'? The incident that both he and his friend witnessed and described differently was, of course, that of his guards quarrelling outside his prison. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's criticism of the policy of Lord Dalhousie (Ramsay, James Andrew) leaves little to be desired. But should he be styled first marquis when there has never been a second? Sir Henry Rawlinson's honours are omitted from an otherwise adequate article on him by Mr. S. Lane-Poole. The notice of the late Mr. Henry Reeve is rather over-lavish of compliments. There may be two opinions as to his editing of the 'Greville Memoirs,' and we wonder who those "successive French ambassadors" were "who looked to him for guidance." There must have been a gap in the line about M. Waddington's time. Mr. Drury informs us that Mayne Reid's name was "originally" Thomas Mayne Reid. The expression is rather awkward, since it might imply a doubt as to the validity of Mayne Reid's baptism.

Elizabethan Sonnet Cycles.—*Daniel's Delia* and *Constable's Diana*. Edited by Martha Foote Crow. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

It was a happy thought of Mrs. Martha Foote Crow's to reprint in four elegant little volumes the eight principal cycles of Elizabethan sonnets. They are doubtless to be found, all or most of them, amongst the rich stores of Prof. Arber's 'English Garner,' but it is probable enough that in their present handy form they may serve to stimulate or to gratify the interest of a wider public. We regret, however, to find, from the instalment before us, that Mrs. Crow has a great deal to learn as to the manner in which an English classic should be edited. Her chatty introductions are anything but business-like; and we are bound to say that to republish the 'Delia' and the 'Diana' in the present year of grace without giving, however briefly, the elementary facts of their literary history, is a thing intolerable and not to be borne. Mrs. Crow does not even adopt the only possible alternative of keeping silence on the subject. What she writes is unintelligible without a knowledge of dates and facts which we are quite sure that not one in a hundred of her readers is likely to possess. Thus she refers airily to "the Harleian Miscellany transcript" or "the manuscript edition" of the 'Diana'; but you will never find out from her what the contents of that "edition" are, or where the manuscript from which it is taken exists, or how it is related to the printed versions. Then, again, you are left to discover for yourself that while reprinting in the main the text

of the edition of 1594, she has inserted two sonnets which are certainly not in that edition, without giving any indication of the source from which she takes them. The result is that the confidence which it is always a pleasure to place in an editor is necessarily withheld; and when Mrs. Crow states that the sonnet beginning

My mistress' worth gave wings unto my muse
is found in the 'Diana' of 1592, the assertion gives one pause. It is certainly in "the manuscript edition," and it *may* be in the unique copy of the 1592 edition at Britwell; but as Mrs. Crow gives no indication that she has seen that copy, or that she is aware of the extreme rarity of the book, we can only regard the fact as not proven.

But Mrs. Crow's weakness on points of bibliography is as nothing to the lamentable shortcomings of her text. We have taken the trouble to dip here and there into the edition of 1594 for purposes of comparison, and we have been astonished to find in some dozen sonnets of the reprint at least as many errors, several of which ride roughshod over sense and metre. Of course we are in the dark as to the source of Mrs. Crow's text, but as she certainly did not find her misprints in the original, or in the Roxburghe Club edition, or in Mr. Hazlitt's, or in Prof. Arber's, we are forced to conclude that they are her own. Such slovenly work does not speak well for American scholarship, of which, we understand, Mrs. Crow is a luminary.

The reprint of Daniel's 'Delia,' though by no means faultless, is on the whole more satisfactory. We observe, however, that Mrs. Crow, like Dr. Grosart, has fallen into the error of supposing that Daniel was at Magdalen College, whereas he was really at Magdalen Hall. Nor does she appear to be aware either of Mr. Fleay's ingenious attempt to identify Delia with Elizabeth Carey, or of the strongest bit of evidence for her own theory that she was Mary, Countess of Pembroke. This is, of course, the heading of one of the sonnets 'To M.P.,' a heading which is carefully omitted in Mrs. Crow's reprint.

Bohemia: an Historical Sketch. By Francis, Count Lützow. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE history of Bohemia is intensely tragic, and in spite of the almost exterminating effects from religious fury in the seventeenth century, yet in the nineteenth century this country preserves more than most other European lands her peculiar costumes, her strikingly picturesque mediæval castles and old towns, and the interesting idiosyncrasies of her people. Further, at certain dramatic moments of Bohemia's history she has been linked closely to England, and England has had great influence over her fortunes for good or evil.

Although Count Lützow terms his work "an historical sketch," yet it is a volume of 432 pages; but with the wealth of matter at his disposal he has found it difficult to keep his sketch within these bounds. Yet his work is well balanced. He hastens over the earlier portion of the history of Bohemia; in fact, up to King John, of Crecy fame, the work is largely a catalogue or short *résumé* of rulers and kings. Upon his second page

he expresses an opinion that race, and not religion, has been largely the incentive to the fierce struggles in this mountain-girt land; and this opinion is accentuated by the fact that the racial distrust between Bohemians and Germans has always existed from the ninth century—when the Bohemians were largely heathen, still believing in Perun the god of thunder and Morena the goddess of death, and the Germans were largely Christian—down through the centuries when Germans were Catholic and Bohemians Protestant, and continuing when the Germans are Protestant and the Bohemians Catholic. In fact the race feud has never ceased.

Count Lützow has dived deeply into, and brought up many a nugget from, Palacky's famous history; but his condensation may be exemplified by the fact that Palacky's 1,150 pages devoted to the earlier history of Bohemia up to the death of John are summarized in ninety pages in the work under notice, and it is from this first important contact of Bohemia with England at Crecy, when the crown of Bohemia was offered to King Edward of England, that this sketch history becomes valuable, and flows on in excellent and interesting English. With the reign of Charles, Count Lützow becomes spirited and carries his reader with him; not only Palacky, but other well-known and unknown Bohemian historians have been consulted, as well as original documents; and our later English writers have been carefully studied, especially the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, who sacrificed sight and health to his assiduous researches into the annals of the country of his ancestors, and Mr. Morfill, to whose work on Slavonic literature a well-deserved compliment is paid. Only occasionally is it possible to detect that the work is not by an English writer, as when Charles is said in the year 1365 to have undertaken a voyage to Avignon; and the statement that the famous castle of Karlstein is on a "steep rock to the west of, and not far from the city of Prague," is liable to mislead. As a fact this castle, until the last few years left untouched by the restorer's hands, and full of mediæval interest of Charles's time, is eighteen miles from Prague, a considerable distance in English estimation. The linking of the royal houses of England and Bohemia by the marriage of the Princess Anne to Richard II. is but lightly touched upon, and the queen's influence upon the introduction of the teachings of Wyclif into Bohemia somewhat ignored; but there is little doubt that the coming of the princess to England, with so many Bohemians in her train, led to the presence of scholars of that country in Oxford, and so forged links in a chain which bound England and Bohemia closely together in the later Wyclif and Hussite movement.

The interest of the book gradually intensifies as it recounts the aggrandizing reign of Charles, on through the weak vacillating rule of Wenceslas, up to the moment of the entry of John Hus upon the scene, when Bohemia quickly became the point in Europe to which all eyes turned, quitting England, where Wyclif had alarmed the quarrelling adherents of Rome. Count Lützow looks upon the Hus movement as largely a race struggle; but was it not rather a furious religious struggle to which race prejudices and

hatreds were added? In this part of his work the Count uses Palacky continuously, even where he does not acknowledge the fact. He emphasizes the incident, often forgotten, that at one time there were three Kings of Rome and three Popes; as Palacky puts it, "The world then witnessed the never before and never since seen wondrous spectacle of three Romish Popes and three Romish Kings." The account of the whole Wyclif movement in Bohemia in these pages is terse, but interesting; in summing up the character of Hus it is asserted that Hus was "imprudent," but does, or should, prudence enter into the mind of a preacher like Hus or Wyclif, Knox or Savonarola? Sometimes an impression is given in this work that the author has not inspected in his own country the works mentioned, as when he speaks of Baron Reinsberg Duringsfeld's statement that in early almanacs the 6th of July is dedicated to John Hus. In several museums are preserved almanacs with the name of Hus in red capitals as the saint of this day; and in speaking of the pilgrimages of the Bohemians to sacred mountain praying places he does not state the fact, which to English readers is of interest, that the peasants of to-day are as fond of going in their bright costumes to these sacred, though often unconsecrated praying places as in the days of Hus.

The fierce, masterful leadership of Žižka and his wagon warfare, that our South African guerillas would still do well to study, is briefly but picturesquely sketched. All the horror of the fratricidal religious war, in which this tiny country defied and overpowered the combined forces of all Europe, hurled against it with the thunders of the Church to drive soul-terror into the Hussite warriors, is well described—more ample space being given to this powerful period than to the earlier or later portions of Bohemia's history—and the condensation of the famous Four Articles of Prague, around which for 200 years the religious controversy raged, is faithfully done. By a curious coincidence, two facts concerning England's connexion with Bohemia's fierce struggles are recorded on pages facing each other: the one that a leader of the Hussite party was Magister English, Peter Payne, the other that the leader of the crusade against the Hussites was Bishop Henry of Winchester; but Count Lützow does not dwell upon the significant fact that the rise of Joan of Arc probably saved the Bohemian cause, by drawing away the 5,000 Englishmen Cardinal Henry had armed, after his first defeat, to form the kernel for a more strenuous attack upon the Bohemian heretics. The Maid's fierce letter, threatening to exterminate the Bohemians after defeating the English, is given, and the victories of the Hussites up to the decisive battle on the plain, where still stands the little commemorative chapel of Baldov, near Taus, are shortly but ably described.

One misses in this volume the full details of Palacky, making his history so charmingly seductive to read; but for English readers who cannot get at that historian's ten volumes Count Lützow's work is a most readable volume, and no important circumstance or phase in Bohemian history is omitted. The prosperous yet disturbed reign of George of Podiebrad is somewhat

slightly sketched; and after his death, when Lutheranism was making great strides in Germany, the history hastens on to the year 1556, when the order of the Jesuits was established in the land, and then dwells upon the fatal moment when England again became linked to Bohemia. Count Lützow notes the fact that in 1578 the Jesuit order numbered only forty members in the country; yet after the hurling of the Councillors Martinic and Slavata from the windows of the Hradcin, one of the first acts of the provisional government was to issue a decree for their expulsion, so active and powerful had the order become. It is a noteworthy fact that a princess of Bohemia, Anne, becoming Queen of England, helped to found the Protestant movement in Bohemia and foreran her country's greatest period of power; and a princess of England, Elizabeth, becoming Queen of Bohemia, foreran the crushing of the Protestants and the annihilation of Bohemia as a kingdom. The history of England from foreign archives has yet to be written, and Count Lützow in this work has given us one or two hints towards it. Prince Rupert's birth was joyfully fêted in Prague; but Frederick was not of the mettle to reunite or lead the Bohemians against their ancient foe, and after the battle of the White Mountain the land of every Protestant was forfeit, the Protestant religion was entirely prohibited, and, as this work states, Bohemia is "an almost unique example of the forcible conversion of a mainly Protestant land to an almost entirely Catholic one." A very mild account is given of the persecutions that followed. To-day in Bohemia even the Catholics execrate the name of the Jesuits as the persecutors and exterminators of their forefathers in the seventeenth century, and the freedom of speech upon religious matters is very noteworthy.

The last chapter in this sketch history is devoted to Bohemian literature, and here the writer repeatedly acknowledges his indebtedness to the two English writers, Messrs. Morfill and Wratislaw. A perusal of this chapter will show how rich was the literature of Bohemia in the fifteenth century, and the enduring work of Hus upon the orthography and grammar is described. A German version is given of the terror-inspiring war-song of the Hussites, "Ye who are God's warriors"; and a short review of the works of Lomnický, Chelčický, and Komenský will give English readers some idea of the vigour and boldness of these writers, as well as of their forcible and incisive style. The fact that Komenský's work was most probably known to Milton through his friend Samuel Hartlib may be gathered from these pages, and it would be of interest to learn if the poet met this Bohemian writer when Komenský visited England in 1641, "by order of the Parliament," to establish a Christian university of learned men of all countries. "Pansophy" was to lead the world to universal peace, love, and unceasing happiness; but, alas! in 1642 Komenský left our shores, and Englishmen were at their brothers' throats before the year was over; later on Komenský dedicated one of his Pansophic writings to Prince Rupert, who had assisted him. This chapter upon literature is one of the most interest-

ing in the work, and proves how intellectually active were the Bohemians in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. At the present moment the activity is again intense; not only are the journals in the Czech tongue numerous, but historians, romancists, and topographical writers are producing excellent works for Bohemians in their national tongue. These works are illustrated and produced in commendable fashion by the Prague and other presses, and few of the provincial towns of Bohemia but have their local histories and local museums, whilst the spread of the language is very remarkable.

There is one great fault in the production of this sketch history of Bohemia: the index is worse than useless—it is wholly misleading. Names and places of importance are not indexed at all, as Hohenzollern, Herrnhut, Rosenberg. Cardinal Henry of Winchester is noted as being mentioned on pp. 191, 194, whereas he is first mentioned on pp. 189, 190, and Peter Payne, the leader of the Hussites, is indexed as appearing on pp. 188 and 205 only, whereas Count Lützow speaks of his work and leadership on pp. 192, 207, 208, and 209 also; and such an important subject as serfdom is not indexed at all. Should a new edition be called for (and the work well deserves this success) it is to be hoped a correct and complete index will be given; in all other respects the book is well produced.

The Sarum Gradual and the Gregorian Antiphonale Missarum: a Dissertation and an Historical Index. With Four Facsimiles.
By W. H. Frere, M.A. (Quaritch.)

THE editor in his modest preface to this sumptuous volume, produced for the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society, complains that the Gradual has not had that attention paid to it which it deserves, though, from its being less variable than other parts in the Missal, it is of supreme importance as regards the early history of the Roman liturgy. He has, therefore, thought it advisable to issue this dissertation in a separate form, though it is only part of a larger work, the facsimile reproduction of the Graduale Sarisburiense. The work, unfortunately, is issued in an awkward form, viz., in imperial quarto, and is not handy therefore for reading. It begins with four beautiful facsimile pages, the first being from a manuscript in the British Museum which is the main basis of the reproduction given in the complete work. Two others are also from MSS. in the Museum, and one from the Bodleian, this latter containing the end of the service for Saturday in Whitsun week and the beginning of the mass of Trinity Sunday.

This volume then is only part of a larger work, to which it forms the introduction. It is divided into three parts:—

1. Dissertation on the development of the Sarum Gradual from the Gregorian Antiphonale Missarum.

2. Critical notes on the music of the Sarum Gradual, with special reference to the facsimile reproduction.

3. An historical index to the contents of the Antiphonale Missarum in general.

As these two latter divisions cannot be treated without going into a review of the

larger work, no copy of which has been sent to us by the publisher, we confine ourselves in this article to a short notice of the first division.

This contains, as its heading imports, an attempt to trace the Roman Missal from its origin to its late development in the fifteenth century. But though the end which is reached is plain, the origin itself is enveloped in much obscurity, and can only be satisfactorily dealt with by an examination of the various books which seem to have been in use in the centuries from the time of Gregory the Great to the period immediately preceding the Reformation.

Speaking generally, the difference between the earliest and the latest books consists in additions and seldom in omissions. And the editor argues with much plausibility that "fixity implies antiquity," whereas variations of whatever kind are an indication of a more modern hand, and that if this is true as regards entire masses, it is also true of the different parts of separate masses. An easy and obvious illustration of this theory of development occurs in the use of the Alleluia, which appears in very early times restricted to Easter Day, and was ordered by St. Gregory to be used on all Sundays and festivals, whatever may be the truth as to the origin of the verses which have been fitted to it.

And the comparison of a considerable number of MSS. seems to the editor to give a clear result: (1) that the permanence of the original Gregorian scheme is so great that it seems to have experienced very little modification, and (2) that there is an immense amount of variation in all points which did not form part of the original scheme.

After sifting all the evidence he could procure from manuscripts of different centuries he arrives at the following conclusion:—

"The Sarum Gradual is, then, in its contents marvellously the same as the first Antiphonale, which came with St. Gregory's mission to England; and St. Augustine, could he have come to life in the sixteenth century, and been given the latest Sarum Gradual from the Paris press, would probably have had some difficulty in finding his place, and greater difficulty in following the Guidonian notation, but he would have known almost every piece in the book."

In arriving at his conclusion as to the contents of the original scheme, the editor first examines his manuscripts with reference to the Temporale. First of all he finds that the four Sundays following the four Ember seasons were not provided with masses, and that the scheme did not contain distinct provision for the vigils of the Epiphany or the Ascension and the Rogation days. He enters also upon an elaborate dissertation on many other variations and dislocations, upon which we must not attempt to comment here. We must be content to give his own summary of the additions which were made to the Temporale:—

"1. All the 'vacat' gaps were filled up, that is (a) the four Sundays after Ember days, (b) the Saturday before Palm Sunday, Thursday in Whit-week.

"2. The Circumcision displaced the old festival of St. Mary.

"3. The vigils of Epiphany and of Ascension acquired special masses.

"4. The Thursdays in Lent were similarly provided for.

"5. Trinity Sunday came in, and, later, Corpus Christi.

"6. The Dedication Festival took the Dedication Mass of S. Maria ad Martyres."

In investigating the alterations in the Sanctorale the task becomes somewhat easier. The addition of saints' days in the tenth and eleventh centuries almost necessitated—at any rate, it produced—the Commune Sanctorum, the Commune Martyrum, &c. Accordingly, as the editor has observed,

"the already existing materials were adopted for the new festivals, and in process of time it was seen to be convenient to group together the materials available for common use under certain well-defined heads."

And here, though he does not profess any reconstruction of the original Sanctorale of the Antiphonale, he has ventured on presenting us with a provisional list of festivals, which he leaves to future inquiry to correct. This list is in many respects extremely interesting, and we have little doubt that it is a fair approximation to the truth. It contains rather more than sixty festivals, and corresponds very closely with the results obtained by Probst from the study of calendars and sacramentaries, and by Battifol in his reconstruction of the Roman calendar of the ninth century. What will strike the reader most in this short calendar is, first, the number of names of Popes and other specially Roman martyrs, and, secondly, the omission of Scripture saints. In both respects it forms a marked contrast with the calendar of our English Prayer Book, which has been very chary of admitting, even amongst the black-letter days, the names of the bishops of Rome, and has supplied several New Testament names which certainly were not in the Gregorian calendars as originally drawn up. Here we find Silvester, Fabian, Marcellus, and others—some Popes, some Roman martyrs; but here we do not find the names of Matthias, Barnabas, Mary Magdalene, James, Bartholomew, Luke, or Thomas. It is possible that the editor's catalogue may have to be enlarged—at least it is certain that many more festivals occur in the calendar within a century and a half of the time of St. Gregory. The four great festivals of our Lady, the conversion of St. Paul, and several others must have been observed very early indeed; and when the Council of Cloveshoo adopted in 747 the Martyrologium Romanæ Ecclesiæ it added to the names of the saints those of St. Gregory and St. Augustine of Canterbury. Subsequently great additions were made, and the editor quotes a Winchester calendar of the ninth century which contains above twenty new festivals. The Papal canonizations, he tells us, began with St. Odalric in 993, and they only gradually superseded the older method of local canonization. He then proceeds with the record of the addition of other festivals down to the time of the last edition of the Sarum Gradual, concluding with a reprint of the calendar of the printed Sarum Gradual, with the festivals dated so far as possible. These are printed in four different founts of type, (1) in capitals, (2) in antique type, (3) in roman, (4) in italic, according as they belong to the original scheme, to the period preceding the

twelfth century, or those preceding or following the date A.D. 1210, the date of the manuscript which is the main basis of the reproduction given in the complete work.

Amongst the changes in the office itself introduced between the seventh century and the fifteenth, he draws attention to certain points which will, perhaps, be new to some of our readers, especially the fact that the "Gloria in excelsis" originally was only used when a bishop celebrated, excepting on Easter Day, and did not become general at Rome until the end of the eleventh century; also that the Nicene Creed, adopted by the Council of Toledo in 589, though spread through the West, mainly in the ninth century, was not adopted at Rome till the beginning of the eleventh; and that though the "Sanctus" was used from the earliest times, the "Agnus Dei" was at first only an *ad libitum* hymn sung by clergy and people, but was ordered by Sergius (687-701), and finally found its way into the prayers of the celebrant as well.

We feel that in this short article we have scarcely done justice to the editor's elaborate investigation of all the difficulties of his subject. It has been a work of love, and could hardly have been done better than it has been by Mr. Frere.

NEW NOVELS.

The Release. By C. M. Yonge. (Macmillan & Co.)

MISS YONGE still continues to shine in a naughty world of fiction, where good behaviour in either men or women is almost unrecognized. "Age cannot wither" her abiding confidence in the ultimate predominance of the nobler elements of human nature, nor can the fashion of the day shake her resolve to depict persons whose conduct is in the main governed by virtuous motives. If anything, she grows more tolerant, and can find excuses even for revolutionists. Her extensive knowledge of history, not gathered entirely from text-books, enables her to set her story in more or less distant periods of time without much danger of being caught tripping in details, and at the same time to introduce historical personages, as it were in private life, with a very telling effect. An instance of this occurs in the present book when her English heroine, who is being educated in a French convent, gets into a controversy with some French friends over the news of the Arethusa and Belle Poule action, and makes a vehement appeal for the facts to no less a person than Dr. Franklin. It is a pretty scene enough, and no one can say that it might not have happened. The chief fault of Miss Yonge's method is that the reader can never pass through the moments of apprehension as to the fate of the personages which so much enhance the fascination of a story. He knows that they are bound to come all right in the end, and is, therefore, not much moved by their afflictions. But it may be said that she writes mainly for young people, whose passions require less drastic treatment than those of their more *blasé* seniors. Even to these, however, it is soothing to pass a few hours in the society of persons whose like, perhaps, never was to be found exactly in this world, but who would certainly make it a pleasanter world

if we could find them. Miss Yonge's books usually reach a second edition, and it is, therefore, worth while to note that *discacées* on p. 200 is an obvious slip for *déchaussées*, and that *miserable* in French conveys the idea rather of contempt than of pity.

False Coin or True? By F. F. Montrésor. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE study of the French "magician" Moréze engrosses the interest of Miss Montrésor's story, although there are no lay figures in the piece, and Nanette, Lady Patesworth, and others are true enough to life. Lady Patesworth especially—her womanly interest in Moréze's medium overcoming her conventional distaste for a scene when she endeavours to intercede for her, and is convinced against her will that the conjurer has reason to complain—is very natural on the one occasion on which we meet her. Linda, the workhouse-bred maid-of-all-work, whom the conjurer rescues in her tender years when her harsh mistress turns her out into the streets, is an unlikely product of such early experiences, but in her innocence and natural bias to gratitude suggests the sort of nature that may have made her mother a victim to her affections. She does not like the complete surrender of her will to Moréze, but she finds him a kind master and thinks she can never exaggerate what she owes to his protection. And Moréze, who tells himself so often that he has made a good speculation, that his benevolence is pure matter of business, that gratitude is not in his line, has a respect for the girl whose beauty and docility he converts into guineas which might have undeceived him as to his real feeling for her. It is not until the uncouth John—a Scotchman without the slightest sense of humour, but seething with love and moral indignation—presents himself as a conquering suitor to Linda that Moréze discovers his heart. In the result he so acts, still with a fine assumption of cynicism, that one cannot help regretting that Linda's sense of duty could not have merged into a warmer feeling, and rewarded "Monsieur" with the wealth of affection he could appreciate so far more intelligently than the self-absorbed and conscientious John.

O'Grady of Trinity. By H. A. Hinkson. (Lawrence & Bullen.)

"TRINITY," as the hero's name would suggest, here means the college of that name in the Irish university, not one of those with which English readers are better acquainted. We do not know that any attempt to depict the manners and customs of that seat of learning—in fiction, at all events—has been made since the days of Lever. If Mr. Hinkson's picture of it be accurate, it would seem to have modified considerably since those days, and to be now very much like any other university—in fiction. Perhaps, on the whole, it most resembles the Cambridge of 'Frank Fairleigh,' an excellent work, now nearly forgotten, of which we are constantly reminded in perusing Mr. Hinkson's novel. That is to say that the characters act and talk, and apparently think, in a totally different way from that of the undergraduate with whom we are acquainted. It is not only that the best

scholars are also the leaders in every branch of athletics; but the whole tone is that of a much maturer society than is usually found among young gentlemen in *statu pupillari*. Of course this may give a true idea of Dublin; but we are more inclined to set it down to the exigencies of the novelist, who knows that a correct picture of university life would be found hopelessly dull by adult readers. As it is, 'O'Grady of Trinity' is a readable book enough, and the conclusion has a touch of pathos. Some readers will, perhaps, have thought that something rather more rollicking might fairly be expected from the title; but Mr. Hinkson is more impressed with what he calls "the curse of the Celt—the depression and hopelessness which are part of the penalty we Irish have to pay for our capacity of joy and gladness." Yet his university possesses a tutor who can tell "a story about fishing in the Ægean Sea," and who "is awfully amusing though he is a clergyman; but then, of course, he says he always forgets that when he leaves Ireland." Very little "depression and hopelessness" about that tutor, we fancy.

Dr. Rumsey's Patient. By L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M.D. (Chatto & Windus.)

'DR. RUMSEY'S PATIENT' is described by its authors as "a very strange story," and the verdict must stand; but strange stories can easily be interesting, and this one is certainly entitled to a good word on that account. It is, in fact, briskly written, though a little high-pitched, and on a theme which will not quite secure the confidence of a discriminating reader. It has also many well-contrived scenes and natural descriptions; but there are not a few passages and expressions which are suggestive of weakness. There is, perhaps, no great objection to trivialities like that of calling the young hero "the Squire" in his father's lifetime, or to such phrases as that in which the same hero congratulates himself on "the inestimable privilege of youth," or to such paraphrases as "that fiat which fell upon Adam," where the writers only mean "work." It is in details of construction that the story is at its weakest, for the motives of particular actions are barely adequate to account for them. On the whole, however, the reader will find 'Dr. Rumsey's Patient' both entertaining and pathetic. The device of a chronic and partial lapse of memory is very familiar in fiction, though the authors' preface apologizes for it as if it had never been ventured on before.

Jo of Auchendorass. By E. Crawford. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MRS. CRAWFORD opens her touching and attractive story in a Scottish manse, where Mr. Chalmers, a gentle, but rather priggish widower, lives in poverty with his high-spirited children. It is a carefully drawn interior which the author paints for her readers, and one is soon in love with pretty, sedate, motherly Josalin. After a while she goes on a visit to her aunt in London, where friends and lovers soon gather about her. Her romance is a trifle intense, and so is that of Anthony Yolland, for both of them think they are going to marry somebody else. Whether they do or no, or

whether they marry each other, must not at present be revealed. Mrs. Crawford knows perfectly well how to tell a story, and the thing need not be taken out of her hands. The genuine air of romance floats round the whole of these three hundred pages, and the author may be complimented on the unmistakable success of what is apparently her first attempt in fiction.

In the Power of Two. By Rayne Butler. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

MESMERIC or hypnotic subjects appear to possess a fatal attraction for novices in fiction who have not discovered their own limitations, or the extreme difficulty of handling such phenomena successfully. Writers of mature judgment and ability seldom attempt to use them. Those portions of Rayne Butler's story which are not dependent upon the mesmeric influence exercised over a feeble-minded young girl by an uncle of startling wickedness show a certain turn for observation and a facility for writing. The book contains at any rate one very fair character sketch: the spinster aunt who relates the story is human, lovable, and free from exaggeration.

At the Gate of the Fold. By J. S. Fletcher. (Ward & Downey.)

THIS simple story of country life, with a gamekeeper and a stalwart miller as rivals in the affections of the village beauty, may be read with a certain amount of pleasure if it does not arouse any keen interest. The transformation of the violent and drunken young miller into a highly respectable member of society at the hands of the hospital nurse, and the tribulation which Grath Hardrade suffered under a false accusation of murder are the main incidents of a story which is quite readable, though it cannot be called exciting. The author has indulged in descriptions of scenery which are fairly good, but a great deal too long. Ten pages at the opening are an excessive allowance for the birds, the fields, the plough, the horses, and all the other accessories of a rustic setting to a simple romance. Moreover, the ordinary reader, who in these days is seldom patient, likes to get to work at the story as soon as possible, and as for opening descriptions, he is sure to skip them.

Four Women in the Case. By Annie Thomas. (White & Co.)

THERE are several female quartets which might be arranged out of the *dramatis personæ* here, but we imagine Jenny Wyvern, the young rustic from a Northern manor house; Vere Sutherland, her cousin, described as being of an "up-to-date" London family, so devoted to town that "Brighton was good enough for them when they could not get taken to some cheap French watering-place"; Mrs. Clevee, a woman of violent temper and frivolous vanity, separated from her husband; and Mrs. Belton, her sister, who for purposes of her own keeps wide the breach between them, are the four intended on the title-page. The best point in the book is the undignified though potted personality of Mrs. Sutherland, the devoted mother of three nubile girls, who undergoes heroic exertions and privations to hang on to the skirts of smart society for their matri-

monial benefit. Jenny is an honest-hearted girl, and a great contrast to her somewhat vulgar cousins. But the men—Donald Clevee, who makes love to Jenny in his wife's lifetime, and the ineffable Arnold Blatchley, who causes the girl who loves him to marry another man for money down to be paid him by his rival—are as unnatural, we are glad to think, as they are mean. Such as it is, the story runs trippingly, but shows no great advance in the writer's method.

Vaine Rencontre. Par Henry Rabusson. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

THE "second Octave Feuillet" gives us in 'Vaine Rencontre' an excellent specimen of his style, and a novel which, being a "risky" story with a happy ending, will please most of his readers. We doubt, however, whether a virtuous heroine ought to suggest that she should marry one man in order the more easily to become the mistress of another. Yet M. Rabusson intends his heroine to be a virtuous girl.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Roman See in the Early Church, and other Studies in Church History. By William Bright, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)—There are five studies in this book in addition to 'The Roman See in the Early Church.' It is a matter of regret that Prof. Bright did not publish 'The Roman See' separately. It is a purely controversial work, being a recension and expansion of two articles on the Rev. Luke Rivington's volume 'The Primitive Church and the See of Peter.' It is a very able production, and Prof. Bright shows accurate acquaintance with the original authorities. But it is difficult to read because the student is distracted from the main subject and text by violent attacks on Mr. Rivington in copious notes. The book might become much more useful if Mr. Rivington and his work were completely forgotten, and the historical questions that are discussed were dealt with on their own merits. The other studies of the book are delightful reading. They exhibit a mastery of the subject. The details are presented in an attractive way, and the reader regrets only that they are too fragmentary. The feature which distinguishes them is that they are written from a purely Anglican point of view—not intentionally, but because Prof. Bright evidently cannot think but as an Anglican, and identifies Anglicanism with absolute truth. He does not tell us of course what Anglicanism is, but he leaves us in no doubt as to what it is not. It is not Romanism. He thus speaks of Mr. Rivington and his Romanism:

"His readers soon learn what they have to expect: there is very little relief from the tedious monotony of unproved assumption, unwarranted gloss, and undisguised special pleading. No one will doubt that he has written throughout under a sense of religious obligation; but the Roman spirit, when it dominates a writer who is himself a recent proselyte, absorbs all other considerations into the supreme necessity of making out a case for Rome."

Prof. Bright proceeds in the same tenor for two or three pages. Anglicanism stands out also in bold contrast with Irish or Scotto-Celtic Christianity. Irish Christianity is denounced as failing completely in its endeavour to influence the people. Prof. Bright says of Ireland: "It was never civilized by its Church, never purged by her influence of the chronic leaven of savagery and internecine warfare." Prof. Bright is equally violent in his denunciation of Celtic Christianity in Scotland. "The Celtic element," he says,

"in Scottish Christianity has long been wholly subordinate; but its tendency towards a fanatical type of Presbyterianism is as significant as the tenacious Romanism of the Irish, in regard to a

point which English 'moderation' is apt to ignore. The Celt has no patience for balancing co-ordinate principles, no wholesome dread of the 'falsehood of extremes,' no appreciation of 'a sober standard of feeling in matters of religion.'"

Anglicanism is also in violent contrast to Puritanism. "This emboldened," says Prof. Bright, "a group of extreme Puritans to exhibit the worst effects of their system—the coarseness, bitterness, unmeasured abusiveness which it encouraged in vehement natures." Prof. Bright's articles on the later developments of Christianity are full of denunciations of Calvinism, Predestinarianism, and "true Puritanic intolerance." The same point of view shows itself in the treatment of the earlier periods of Church history. The Catholic Church was Anglican, and so it forms a contrast to the Arians:—

"The old persecuting spirit, which had clung to Arianism in the days of St. Athanasius and St. Basil, blazed out repeatedly in savagery like that of an old Visigoth queen towards her own granddaughter who refused to abandon the faith of the 'Co-equal Trinity,' and in prolonged and systematic cruelties such as those which were inaugurated in Africa by Hunneric's edict against the 'Homoeousians' and carried out until 'not a house nor place was left' unvisited by 'torturers.'"

Prof. Bright forgets that the persecuting and intolerant spirit showed itself as vigorous in the Trinitarians as in the Arians or the Puritans. Prof. Bright is even out of humour with the Fathers of the Church when they do not adhere to Anglicanism. In his paper on Ambrosius he epitomizes the letters of that prelate in reply to Symmachus in such a way that the reader does not become aware that these letters contain a series of arguments for the disestablishment of paganism such as a modern Liberationist might employ in the present time, *mutatis mutandis*, in favour of the disestablishment of Christianity. But he observes in a note that Gaston Boissier, "as a French liberal," has made a remark to this effect. And in the text he thus criticizes Ambrosius:—

"In truth, the bishop's eagerness to refute Symmachus makes him somewhat incautious in his choice of weapons; his opponent's deprecatory conservatism is pushed aside by a confident liberalism which occasionally becomes verbally rationalistic: it never occurs to him that a non-religious explanation of Roman successes is somewhat out of place in an episcopal rejoinder, or that the 'progressive' argument which he urges *ad hominem* would be directed by later unbelievers against Christianity itself, as if it, in turn, had been outgrown by advancing thought."

Prof. Bright has made himself acquainted with all the original sources, and studied them thoroughly; but, in harmony with his general attitude, he seems to neglect modern German discussions, and, with a very few exceptions, all continental books, probably because they are liberal. From the article on the Celtic Churches in the British Isles we gather that he has confined his study of modern works almost exclusively to the works on the Irish and Scottish Churches that have been written by Episcopalians. Prof. Bright is entitled to hold his own opinions, and to be swayed by his own convictions, but such prepossessions are not favourable to a candid consideration of history. Prof. Bright does his best to be fair, and his book is, notwithstanding its defects, a valuable and interesting addition to our ecclesiastical literature.

The Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania has taken a useful task in hand in its series of translations and reprints from the original sources of European history, issued here by Messrs. P. S. King & Son. One of these booklets is a rendering by Mr. Dana Carleton Munro of the well-known *Life of St. Columban* by the monk Jonas. The text used is that of Migne in the 'Patrologia' (editorially twice mis-spelt 'Patrilogia'), minus the preface, which, though of small account, might as well have been included. The great Irish apostle to Burgundy fills so real a place in history, and Jonas spices his narrative so plentifully with miracles

as thrilling as any modern backwoods adventure, that the little biography merits classic rank in the translated popular literature of the early Middle Ages. The translation will serve, although not always either too exact or felicitous. *Quousque messem conderent* (Until they garnered the crop) has a very raw equivalent in "As long as they heaped up the grain." In the opening paragraph there is an odd statement that Ireland—a charming place, containing diverse races—*ceterorum caret bellis populorum*. Mr. Munro, improving upon syntax a little, gives the passage the sense that Ireland was "undisturbed by contests with other peoples." Surely the plainer meaning is that the Isle of saints was, according to Jonas, contradistinguished from other lands by its internal peace. A good many things have happened since then.

A History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church. By Henry Charles Lea, LL.D.—Vol. II. *Confession and Absolution.* (Sonnenschein & Co.)—In this volume, as in the first, Dr. Lea divides his subjects into sections, such as "Requisites for Absolution," "Redemption of Penance," "Influence of Confession," and deals with each historically. He makes use of the writings of Christendom, and is familiar with all the centuries. Obscure men are elevated to places of authority, and there is no higher position for the great. Amidst a mass of details and an endless catalogue of names the writer is lost, and the reader too. Dr. Lea has accumulated a multitude of facts which he has not assimilated. He passes from author to author, giving digests of their arguments and opinions, and setting one man against another, till the details overwhelm the chief subject. On p. 325 is a passage fairly illustrative of the style which makes this book a series of facts lacking grace of form, and sometimes so presented as to be hardly intelligible. "Arsdekin," he says,

"selects the innocent question whether it is lawful to paint on Sunday, and proceeds to state that it is more probable that it is unlawful, less probable that it is lawful. But in this case the will, having regard to its object, or the good proper to it, determines the intellect to the probable assent that painting on Sunday is lawful. For thus on the one side it greatly promotes its own good and its liberty to paint if it chooses, and on the other hand suffers no detriment, for it still retains its liberty not to paint, as a matter of counsel, not obligatory under pain of sin. It is evident that it thus greatly promotes its own good, for it removes the obligation of always abstaining from this work, and it thus arrests the danger of sin to which it would otherwise be subjected, and to which it would willingly expose itself if it determined the intellect to the opposite assent, all of which is an act of prudence."

The chapter from which the above is quoted is named "Probabilism and Casuistry." It should have been lively because of writers like Pascal, and interesting in view of its subject, viz., men "revolving privately a case of conscience," as Stevenson described Hackston of Rathillet doing at the murder of Archbishop Sharp. It is a confused and commonplace attack on doctrines held by Catholic writers, and sometimes is a travesty of them. Dr. Lea thinks that the modern Catholics who deal with the problems of ethics devise means whereby men may sin and at the same time escape responsibility—the distinction between material and formal sin whereby man is taught how to gratify his desires and escape responsibility for transgressing the law." He speaks of the "universal precept that an invincibly erroneous conscience is to be obeyed," forgetful that the Church has not raised to a categorical imperative a precept which could justify heresy against her doctrines. An anti-Popery lecturer could not do much better than this: "The confessional thus is rendered, not an instrumentality to make men better and stronger, but to follow their baser instincts and teach them how to transgress the laws of God without paying the penalty, for if God cannot be obeyed without too great a sacrifice, he can at least be

cheated." How the historian may descend to the base uses of partisanship is further shown in the chapter "Influence of Confession." Dr. Lea admits that religion has much less influence on morals than we are wont to believe. This conclusion is compelled by facts which show that crime increases with the spread of Christianity—that it is less where there is Brahmanism or Judaism than where Christianity is. Then amidst statistics he contrives to show his Protestant fanaticism. From the circumstance that trials for theft are far more numerous in England than in Spain and Italy we learn nothing regarding the honesty of the peoples, but the fact throws light on the efficiency of the police organizations. Things are different in the United States: "There is a significant feature in the information gathered.....from penal institutions in 1892.....that of their inmates 42 per cent. were Catholics." A partial explanation of this fact is "that two-thirds of the saloon-keepers in the United States are Catholics." Do Catholics who become criminals never go to any saloons except those kept by Catholics? Is there something in the liquor sold by Catholics or in their business habits which tends to increase crime among their co-religionists? Dr. Lea shows in this book how a learned writer lacking style becomes dull, and how an historian can become a bitter partisan.

FOLK-LORE.

Legends of Florence. Second Series. By C. G. Leland. (Nutt.)—Mr. Leland seems to have misunderstood our criticism of the first series of this work, which appeared a year ago. Our point was that, at the stage which the study of folk-lore has now reached, there are two ways in which a collection of popular legends may be treated: either as a serious contribution to that study or as a book from which young people may get amusement—"a pretty fairy-book" was the term, at which Mr. Leland scoffs—even though, as in the case of the revered and beloved "Grimm," serious students need not despise it. The former treatment naturally excludes silly and flippant rigmarole, ponderous banter of Mr. Gladstone, gibes at modern miracles, and the like; in the latter, the unseemly subjects or details which abound in folk-lore are naturally out of place. Our complaint of Mr. Leland, which extends equally to the present instalment, is that he has jumbled up the flippant and the serious treatment in such a way as to produce a book—two books now—irritating to the scholar and yet impossible (as Mr. Leland himself agrees) to put into the hands of a child. They may possibly amuse grown-up people with elementary notions of humour and a rather lewd turn of mind. Take the following passage—upon which we opened at random—as an example of Mr. Leland's style. The chapter refers to dreams or folk-lore connected with eggs, and a story is told to illustrate the subject. This, again, is paralleled from an old German work on sorcery:—

"According to it, the woman who had dreamed of the egg found a silver can full of gold pieces, and only offered to the witch the lid of the beaker. To which the witch replied: 'Thou only givest me a part of the *white* of the egg. Why dost thou deny me my share of the yolk?' On which the wise Wolfgang remarked: 'Behold how shrewdly Satan sees things, and how the *Hukre* [sic] knew of the gold in the can as if she had seen it.' To which, indeed, one might reply that the lid of a silver tankard might easily cause a clever woman to guess the rest, even as the author conjectured, from the woman's being a witch, that she was also a 'sociable evil.'"

If the last sentence is not both silly and vulgar, we do not know the meaning of those terms. There is a story of Pico di Mirandola which, if it does not exactly "set forth old Florentine life and ways," being, as Mr. Leland says, "a vulgar" (and recent) "paraphrase, by some reader of penny-sentimentals, of a simple and strange old tale now lost," is in itself extremely

curious as an instance of the way in which legends spring up about historical personages. But we would much rather have had a straightforward rendering of it, or such part of it as it seemed worth while to give. Mr. Leland is annoyed with us for asking, in reference to one of the stories in his former series, "Who can tell how much of this is genuine?" Does he mean to say that in the genuine form of this Pico story (which, be it observed, is all given within quotation marks) there occur any passages like the following?—

"It was a Bradshaw and complete guide-book for every place when he travelled, and also a Cook's Tourist and a Cook-book when wanted."

"He might again visit the *palazzo* where he had appeared as the very Prince of Duffers."

"But what do you think of Platonic love?" "Truly that, like many things which begin with *play*, it is apt to end in earnest. And that, like all *tonics*, it generally inspires a keen appetite."

If Mr. Leland had spent the time devoted to the elaboration of these feeble jokes in finding out something about Pico's real history, he would have spared his readers the extraordinary statement that "the epitaph upon great Pico's tomb is chiefly based on his conjectured explorations in India." In one respect our strictures seem to have borne fruit, in that quotations are, as a rule, correctly given, and spelling and punctuation have been attended to. If Mr. Leland will further chasten his style a little, sift his matter more carefully, and treat the subject generally in a less superficial fashion, he may produce a book by which folk-lore will be benefited, and the "general reader" will not have his teeth set on edge at every turn.

Fairy Tales of the Slav Peasants and Herdsmen. From the French of Alex. Chodsko [sic]. Translated and illustrated by Emily J. Harding. (George Allen.)—Upwards of thirty years ago Alexander Chodsko, then professor of the Slavonic languages at the Collège de France, published a small volume consisting of translations into French of folk-tales from Bohemian and Polish. The stories were from the collections of Božena Němcová and Gliniski. They were well chosen, and formed a pretty volume, except that the tales were disfigured somewhat by the mythical interpretations of Chodsko. These were the days when Vedic pretensions were on the rampage: everything had to be referred to India and solar myths. The greater part of these conjectures have now, as we know, vanished into thin air. It is this book which Mrs. Harding has translated and furnished with a series of excellent illustrations, which seem to be imbued with the exuberant fancies of the tales which they truly ornament. As, therefore, the stories merely form the *fond* of all this artistic work, we will say nothing about the undesirability of a translation from a translation. The names suffer terribly, as they are in a French form, and by some misfortune we get "Marouckla" everywhere for the truly pretty Slavonic name *Marushka*, i. e., Little Mary. Worse than all, Chodsko's name appears on the title-page as "Chodsko" in most prominent type. We see that Mickiewicz was right when he pitied so eloquently his "poor Slavs"; they cannot get even their names written correctly. However, this pretty book is published for those who wish to enjoy some capital fairy tales, and they who buy it will find plenty of amusement. Mrs. Harding has rightly got rid of the learned baggage of poor Chodsko. His talk about Vishnu and the Indian gods was all wrong, and would be ludicrously out of place here. Let us rather give ourselves up to the wild audacities of the tales and pictures.

Contes Populaires des Bassoutos. Recueillis et traduits par E. Jacottet. (Paris, Leroux.)—This is a welcome addition to our knowledge of the folk-lore of the Basutos of South Africa. The stories were taken down from the lips of the people by the author, who has lived for ten

years among them, speaking their language and knowing their manners and customs. As it was the study of their language that first induced M. Jacottet to collect these stories, he has taken pains to ascertain the exact words used by the natives in their narratives, and from this faithful origin he has made an equally faithful translation, wisely leaving to those who have made the study of folk-lore their special province the work of comparison or other purpose to which these stories may be put by scholars. In this way we get an admirable specimen of what such a collection should be, although it is to be regretted that the publisher could not for business reasons see his way to allow the author to carry out his earnest wish to print the original Basuto text side by side with the translation, as Dr. Callaway has done in the case of the Zulu stories. M. Jacottet draws attention to the rich field for research which South Africa affords, and he makes a valuable suggestion that the English and French folk-lore societies should co-operate in inducing the Government officials of their respective countries to collect all that remains of the culture of these interesting peoples. Our readers will know that we have always recorded the far too few notes on native races which appear from time to time in consular and colonial reports published by the Government, and we cannot but think that it would be an extremely important step in the right direction if the Anthropological Institute and the Folk-lore Society were to set forth the reasons why the Government should attend to this matter, and attend to it at once. Bleek, Theal, Casalis, and Miss Lloyd have published important contributions to South African folk-lore, M. Casalis's volume being devoted to the Basuto tribe. Some of the stories by M. Jacottet are variants of those already printed—always important variants, be it observed; but for the most part they are entirely new. Certainly these stories by savage people need very careful study by those who are considering the origin of the folk-tale, and especially by those who, like Mr. Jacobs, are inclined to look to India as the place from which the folk-tale is likely to have been "borrowed." Take, for instance, 'L'Oiseau qui fait du Lait,' a charming story as a story, but containing nothing but savage ideas of things. Gloss these savage ideas with ever so little imagery from the art of civilized literature, and the story is not far from the folk-tale told and preserved in European nurseries. M. Jacottet has performed an admirable piece of work in preserving these tales from absolute destruction, and we recommend his book to all, students and readers alike.

HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

Histoire des Institutions Monarchiques dans le Royaume Latin de Jérusalem, 1099-1291. Par Gaston Dodu. (Hachette & Cie.)—The attentive reader of this important and highly interesting study of the constitution of the feudal kingdom of Jerusalem will come away with the conviction that the collapse of that remarkable attempt to establish an abiding European state in Syria was due far less to external causes than to the inherent vices of the constitution itself. If the kings of Jerusalem had succeeded in converting their formal suzerainty into a strong monarchy, by depriving their great vassals of sovereign rights, and if they had known how to maintain an effective army—which they could easily have done if they had organized a rational system of taxation and finance—the Latin kingdom would have stood in no need of assistance from the West, and would not have fallen when that assistance was no longer forthcoming. The unfortunate limitations of the royal power are exposed thoroughly by M. Dodu, who gives chapter and verse for all his statements. The nature and the defects of the military, the

financial, and the judicial systems are methodically set forth, and it is shown that the opposition between the Church and the State was not the least cause of the king's weakness. If the Church had allied itself closely with the king, the history of the kingdom must have been very different from what it was. M. Dodu introduces his work with an account of the documents—histories, assizes, and charters—which he has studied with assiduity. We are rather surprised to find that in his very full list of historical works he conceals under a now obsolete title that important contemporary source for the third Crusade, the 'Itinerarium Regis Ricardi,' which Bishop Stubbs edited in the Rolls series. The most interesting part of the introduction is that in which M. Dodu deals with the curious question of the history of the assizes of Jerusalem. Ibelin, about the middle of the thirteenth century, drew up the 'Assise de la haute cour,' which was modified and rehandled at Nicosia in 1368 by a council of Cypriot lords. The text which we possess represents this Cypriot transformation of Ibelin. Now the question is whether Ibelin worked on an older code. M. Dodu makes it very clear that he did not, and that the assizes were preserved till then only in an oral form—what William of Tyre designates as "jus consuetudinarium quo regnum regebatur." In Ibelin's time, however, there was a tradition afloat that assizes of the kingdom had been drawn up in writing by the command of Duke Godfrey himself, and that this code, sealed by the seal of the king, the patriarch, and the viscount of Jerusalem, was deposited in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and consulted whenever a doubtful point arose. "But all this was lost," say the thirteenth century codifiers, "when Saladin took Jerusalem" in 1187. M. Dodu gives good reasons for doubting that such a code existed in the twelfth century, and shows that the destruction of such a document does not accord with the circumstances of the capture of Jerusalem. The conclusion that the assizes of Godfrey of Bouillon are a fiction is gradually gaining ground; but some scholars are disposed to think that a book was actually deposited by Godfrey in the Holy Sepulchre, and that it may have been a register of the fiefs in the principality. In this case we think that total disbelief is most scientific. We are surprised to observe that M. Dodu (p. 208) accepts Beugnot's extraordinary etymology of "Turcopolus." The *turcopoli*, as we learn from Raymond and from Albert of Aix, were men born of a Christian mother ("Graeca matre," Albert) and a Turkish father. Clearly then *-polis* is the same as the common termination *-πολις*—son, which is so familiar in modern Greek names.

As there was no Venetian ambassador accredited to England at the time (1581-1591) covered by the eighth volume of the *Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives of Venice* (Eyre & Spottiswoode), which Mr. H. F. Brown has edited, it consists chiefly of extracts from the despatches of the Venetian envoys at Paris, Madrid, and Constantinople. The interest of the volume centres in the growing animosity between Elizabeth and Spain. Mocenigo, the Venetian envoy at Paris, appears to have formed an accurate idea of the superiority of the English navy, and, as late as April in the memorable year 1588, we find him expressing the opinion that Philip will not face the risks attending the projected invasion:—

"For he very well knows how much consideration ought to be paid to such a fleet as the English fleet, both on account of its size, and also because the English are men of another mettle from the Spaniards, and enjoy the reputation of being, above all the Western nations, expert and active in all naval operations, and great sea-dogs (sopra il mare grandissimi guerrieri)."

The volume also affords a good deal of information about Harborne's mission to Constantinople, familiar to readers of 'Hakluyt's

Voyages.' Harborne must have been liberally provided with money to have obtained the success he did at the Porte, although, of course, he was not able to induce the Turks to go to war with Spain. They were quite contented to look on while the Spaniards and English fought their quarrel out; but, besides, the Turks never showed any great disposition to attack the peninsula, and they had declined a few years before to aid the Moorish insurgents in the Alpujarras, when they might have caused Philip great embarrassment. There are a good many literals in the volume, and some spellings of a curious character, hardly to be attributed to the compositor; for example, "harrassing," "hautiness," "courrier," and "dece-minated." Mr. Brown never appears quite to have made up his mind whether "Capadun Pasha," or "Capadan Pasha," or "Capudan Pasha" is right. He also wavers in rendering names of foreign places when translating Italian, for he usually gives us Cartagena, but once Carthage. "The English canal," too, looks a little odd. He writes "Spanish Isle" for Hispaniola; and many may fail to identify "Castro di Viduales" with Castro Urdiales, or to discover Atocha in the Italian guise of "Tocchia." Mr. Brown is a good Italian scholar, and his translation may be relied on. Once only he has roused our suspicions: when he writes, "The Queen of England's ambassadors had urged the Sultan to attack Spain in Algiers," it is difficult to avoid thinking he should have written from Algiers.

La Jeunesse de Bougainville et la Guerre de Sept Ans is a privately printed book which M. René de Kerallain has written, with a knowledge of the subject, and an acquaintance with all that is in print about Canada, in English as well as in French, which do honour to his patriotism and his industry. His defence of Bougainville was scarcely required, as those of his acts which merit praise and live in the history of his country were performed after he held a secondary, though not a wholly unimportant position in New France. The minuteness of M. de Kerallain's reading in modern literature is at once surprising and admirable. He quotes Capt. Mahan's great works on sea power with an aptness which proves his thorough knowledge of them. He is ready to quote and to praise all works of note which bear upon the subject of his work, the writings of the Abbé Casgrain alone excepted. It appears to be quite true that Bougainville was not duly understood when in Canada nor by those who have recounted the history of that colony. It is equally true that he did not command the position there nor the chance of playing a leading part in Canadian affairs. His opportunity for distinguishing himself occurred after Canada had passed into British hands, and then he made a name for himself which will endure as long as the beautiful plant which bears his name, and is one of the gifts transmitted through his hands from India to Egypt and Southern Europe. A complete biography of him ought to be very interesting, and we hope that M. de Kerallain will produce it.

We have received the first volume of *Genus und die Mächte am Mittelmeer, 1257-1311* (Halle, Niemeyer), by Prof. G. Caro, well known by his researches into the annals of the city. 1257 was a landmark in the history of

The grave, severe Genoese of old, for in February of that year, disgusted with the corruption and licentiousness of their Podestà, Filippo della Torre, the people rose and elected Guglielmo Boccanegra "Capitano del Popolo." The volume extends from this internal revolution to the conclusion of the peace with Charles of Anjou in 1276. The events of these nineteen years are sifted with exemplary thoroughness. The industry displayed is enormous, and the foot-notes bristle with references to authorities and discussions of minor points. But it is to be regretted that the erudite author has had so

little consideration for style, and has made not the slightest attempt to render his volume readable. No one but a keen student of Genoese history will ever get through it. To him its value will be great.

The Private Life of the Renaissance Florentines (Florence, Bemporad & Son), by Dr. Biagi, is intended for popular reading, and therefore is deficient in references. It is not too well arranged, and the English is deplorable. There are plenty of illustrations from photographs.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

VERY lucid and precise is M. Jacques Parmentier's *Éducation en Angleterre* (Paris, Perrin & Cie.), and an excellent little compendium of our early authorities on the schoolmaster's craft from Vivès to Lord Chesterfield. To the first-named—"Vivès, the learned Spaniard," as Mulcaster calls him—the professor assigns his proper place as the pioneer of educationalists in England, and as having anticipated Locke by some two centuries in enforcing the duty of taking diversity of temperament into consideration as an element in educational results. He is also emphatic on Vivès's true estimate of the vernacular as an educational medium. Under the head of "Les Doctrines," a series of biographical chapters expound the lives and theories of English writers on pedagogy. "Les Écoles" are treated in subsequent chapters with a good deal of historical detail, and the author dilates separately on schools before the Norman Conquest, thence to the Renaissance, and subsequently from the Reformation period to the beginning of this century. The last chapter, "De l'Éducation de la Noblesse Anglaise du XVI^e au XVIII^e Siècle, et de son Dédain pour les Écoles," is rather comically severe on the unlettered gentry who grieved the soul of Colet and moved the satire of Swift; but he acknowledges the evil was acute only for a time, and does great justice to the "public schools" from the second half of the eighteenth century:—

"De là sortit cette noblesse, forte de corps, saine d'âme, pleine de science, qui devait fournir tant d'hommes illustres au gouvernement, à l'administration civile, et au commandement militaire."

THE study of *The Island of Capri*, "freely translated from the German" of Herr Ferdinand Gregorovius by M. Douglass Fairbairn (Fisher Unwin), is described on the title-page as "a Mediterranean idyll." Very possibly in the hands of a Frenchman the little volume might have merited this description, notwithstanding its medley of historical details, guide-book lore, gossip about the present inhabitants of the island, and personal rhapsodies over the well-known beauties of the scenery. As it is, the German heaviness of touch adds little to an enchanting picture in the minds of those who have actually seen Capri, nor are Teutonic rhapsodies likely to add a keener edge to the desire of those who have not been able to do so. Since the translation is admittedly a free one, it is a pity that greater ease was not given to the style, which is often jerky and cumbersome. The translator hopes that the book "will appeal to that section of the British public whose object in visiting foreign countries is to find food for reflection and recreation for the mind's eye." This somewhat awkwardly expressed aspiration is at any rate comprehensive, and ought to extend even to the "personally conducted" department, should the travelling public not prefer to take its Baedeker in the undiluted form.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. send us a pleasantly illustrated copy of Miss Edgeworth's *Helen*, in which, after forty years of labour, the novelist tricked again her beams of humour and spirit to meet the growing shadows of age and family bereavement. Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie's introduction is pleasant, and the illustrations by Chris Hammond elegant. How much we have lost, *nous autres*, in the abandonment by

ladies of the old-fashioned sandal shoe! The reflection is suggested by the illustration on p. 89.

THE eleventh and twelfth volumes of Messrs. Dent's edition of Capt. Marryat's novels consist of *Poor Jack* and *The King's Own*. The freshness and vigour of these bright sea stories—the latter one of the author's best, and probably the earliest—receive all the enhancement of good type and spirited illustrative etchings, and the introductory notes by Mr. R. Brimley Johnson are adequate and informing. Messrs. Routledge & Sons' "King's Own" series has reached its sixth number in *The Pacha of Many Tales*, the introduction to which is written by Mr. W. L. Courtney, whose remarks on the profligate expenditure of imagination on Marryat's part in so limited a field are highly modern, but, as he well says, "the book itself scarcely suffers" from it, "even as a literary creation." The edition maintains its satisfactory character.

WE have on our table *The Laureates of England*: Ben Jonson to William Wordsworth, by K. West (Stokes).—*The New Irish Library: Short Life of Thomas Davis*, by Sir Charles G. Duffy (Fisher Unwin).—*Travels and Talk, 1885-93-95*, by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus).—*Robert Whitaker McAll, Founder of the McAll Mission, Paris (R.T.S.)*.—*Exercises for the Study of French*, Book I., by E. E. Brandon and H. E. Duriaux (Macmillan).—*Practical German Readings, Intermediate and Advanced*, edited by L. A. Happé (Hachette).—*Passages for Unseen Translation: Latin*, selected by A. H. Tod and F. D. Longworth (Longmans).—*School Headings in Geography for Junior Forms*, by E. R. Wethey Vol. IV., *Europe* (Rivington).—*Arnold's School Shakespeare: As You Like It*, edited by S. E. Winbolt (Arnold).—*Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar*, edited by C. H. Herford (Macmillan).—*Key to Exercises in a Third Book on the Theory of Music*, by Louisa Gibson (Weekes).—*Graphical Calculus*, by A. H. Barker (Longmans).—*Philips' Semi-Upright Copy-Books* (Philip).—*The English and the Dutch in South Africa*, by H. Withers (Clement Wilson).—*An Ethical Movement, Lectures*, by W. L. Sheldon (Macmillan).—*Tribal Law in the Punjab*, by C. A. Roe and H. A. B. Rattigan (Lahore, 'Civil and Military Gazette' Press).—*Knowledge, Duty, and Faith*, by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. (Kegan Paul).—*The Old Light and the New*, by W. Ackroyd (Chapman & Hall).—*The Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1889-94* (Madras Literary Society and Royal Asiatic Society).—*The Whence and Whither of Man*, by J. M. Tyler (Blackwood).—*The Co-Education of the Sexes*, by M. Hawtree (Kegan Paul).—*The Ideal of Universities*, by A. Brodbeck (New York, Metaphysical Publishing Company).—*Killboyland Bank; or, Every Man his Own Banker*, by E. M. Lynch (Kegan Paul).—*Denis*, by Mrs. E. M. Field (Macmillan).—*Siberian Echoes*, by T. Corrie (Constable).—*The Ascent of Woman*, by Roy Devereux (Lane).—*A Visit to Blestland*, by W. H. Galier (Gay & Bird).—*A Legend of its Own Life which the Forest tells Us*, translated by H. I. Mill (Chiswick Press).—*Lady Lohen-grin*, by J. E. Woodmead (The Unicorn Press).—*Poems and Pastels*, by W. E. Hunt (Toronto, Briggs).—*Wallace, a Poem*, by N. Macleod (Gardner).—*Poems and Lyrics*, by T. B. Hammond (Digby & Long).—*The Doctrine of the Incarnation*, by R. L. Ottley, 2 vols. (Methuen).—*The Natural Religion*, by the Rev. V. Staley (Mowbray).—*Henry Callaway, D.D., First Bishop for Kaffraria: a Memoir*, by M. S. Benham, edited by Canon Benham (Macmillan).—*Beiträge zur Geschichte der gewerblichen Arbeit in England*, by Dr. Carl A. Schmid (Jena, Fischer).—*Un Divorce*, by Th. Bentzon (Paris, Lévy).—and *L'Œuvre de Victor Wassetzoff*, by Baron de Baye (Paris, Nilsson). Among

New Editions we have *Black's Guide to Leamington, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon*, edited by A. R. Hope Moncrieff (A. & C. Black).—*Faithfulness*, by J. L. Jones (Glasgow, Bryce).—*The Frog*, by the late A. M. Marshall, edited by G. H. Fowler (Nutt).—*Earth-Knowledge*, by W. J. Harrison and H. R. Wakefield, Part II. (Blackie).—*A Third Book on the Theory of Music*, by Louisa Gibson (Weekes).—and *Pétrarque*, by A. Mézières (Hachette).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Buxton's (Rev. H. J. W.) Sunday Lessons for Daily Life, Vols. 1 and 2, cr. 8vo, 6/ each, net, cl.
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A DIRGE.

Now lies in the inviolable past
Love lies asleep, who never more will wake;
Nor would you wake him, even for my sake
Who for your sake pray he sleep sound at last.

What good thing had we of him—where bore
So long his yoke? what pleasant thing had we
That we should weep his deathlong sleep to see,
Or call on Life to waken him once more?

A little joy he gave, and much of pain,
A little pleasure, and enduring grief,
One flower of joy, and pain piled sheaf on sheaf,
Harvests of loss, for every bud of gain.

Yet where he lies in this deserted place
Divided by his narrow grave we sit,
Welded together by the depths of it,
Watching the years pass, with averted face.

We do not mourn for him, for here is peace;
The old unrest frets not these empty years.
With him went smiles a few, and many tears,
And peace is sweeter far than those or these.

Only—we owe him nothing. If he gave,
We too gave gifts—his gifts were less than ours:
We gave the world, that held so many flowers,
For this—the world that only holds his grave.

E. NESBIT.

THE GREAT SCUTAGE OF TOULOUSE.

I NEED not have troubled the *Athenæum* with a further communication on this subject if it only concerned my own accuracy. Nor is it the case that I object to "even a minimum of censure," if any ground can be shown for it. The real question at issue is one of historical importance, on which I find myself, fortunately, in complete accord both with Stubbs and with Gneist.

The only difference, as I have shown in your columns, between us and Swereford is that we say the great levy of 1159 was for Toulouse, and that he says it was for Wales ("scutage.....pro eodem exercitu Wallie"). The *Quarterly* reviewer accepts the issue as "an exceeding simple one," and proclaims in the most confident and sweeping language that Swereford's statement "is literally correct," and that "the matter admits of no possible doubt." But when it comes to the point he does not even attempt to defend Swereford's statement that this "scutage" was for Wales. On the contrary, he implies in the *Quarterly* that the money was raised for the Toulouse campaign, while in your columns he carefully evades the "exceeding simple" issue.

Will he, then, now tell us plainly whether he maintains, with Swereford, that the money was raised for Wales, or not? And will he further tell us whether he adheres to his statement, in the teeth of the roll and of Swereford's words,

that "the levies.....of 1159 are only.....the fines or compositions of the non-military tenants"? It is perfectly useless for him to beat about the bush. By a straightforward answer he can end the matter.

As his letter has absolutely no bearing on the "exceeding simple" issue, there is nothing in it to which I need reply. But as to my being the only historian who has cared to "revile Swereford" (i. e., question his accuracy), the fact is explained by my being the only one who has made a special and independent examination of the problems of knight-service. As it was absolutely impossible to do this without thoroughly testing the authority of Swereford, our one mediæval "authority" on the subject, I was obliged to apply to it that "exceeding simple" test, which my critic pronounces so conclusive in favour of Swereford, but which he so curiously evades when brought to book in your columns.

J. H. ROUND.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

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'SPORT IN THE ALPS.'

Schloss Matzen, Tyrol, September 4, 1896.

I TRUST you will allow me to trespass upon your space with the following reply to the review of my "Sport in the Alps" which appeared in your issue of August 29th. In it I am taxed with exaggerating the difficulties which chamois preservers "in some of the northern valleys" place in the way of the tourist. Considering that I expressly limited the region where mountaineers might meet with such interference on the part of keepers to the Karawendel range, north of the river Inn, I consider that your reviewer had no right to let it be inferred that I intended to say that such molestation might be expected in the central chain, or, in fact, in any other part of the Austrian Alps. I think that I can claim, without any fear of contradiction, that I am the only English mountaineer who has ever explored this region, and until quite late years Herr von Barth and I were, I believe, the only two men who had ascended the more difficult peaks, both working independently and unbeknown to each other without guides (in the beginning of the seventies). In the only book that has ever been written on the exploration of these peaks, and which has for its author the just-named excellent rock-climber ("Aus den Nördlichen Kalkalpen"), my reviewer will find more than one reference to difficulties placed in the way of scramblers (see pp. 124 and 499), and, considering the circumstances, not without justification. Knowing this, and also that guides are not to be had, I felt, and still feel, that a warning such as I gave might prevent disappointment, and was, therefore, not uncalled for.

The second correction I desire to make concerns your reviewer's allegation that I am wrong in attributing the scarcity of game in Switzerland to the incompatibility between game-preserving and republican institutions. This denial is so contrary to a broad historical truth, acknowledged by Swiss authors themselves, that I am surprised one should run across such an opinion in your columns. Your reviewer's words are:—

"In that part of the chain—Switzerland and a bit of Savoy—game has become scarce, not, as Mr. Grohman thinks, from any incompatibility between game and republican institutions—for Tyrol is, as much as Switzerland, a land of peasant proprietors and 'equality of civil rights'—but just because it is the great tourist country."

Switzerland has become a tourist country only within the last forty or fifty years, but with the exception of chamois the Swiss big game became extinct a century ago. Not a single ibex has been killed in Switzerland—so it is stated by the best authorities—in this century, and in the canton of Glarus, for instance, the last one was killed so far back as 1550, and in the Grison the annual tribute to the Archduke of Austria consisting of ibex lapsed in the latter quarter of the sixteenth century, owing to the impossibility of obtaining the animal. The last red deer stag said to have been seen in the vicinity of the lake of Lucerne was found on its shores—killed by four lynx—in the year 1687, and it is certain that this species, except for those specimens occasionally straying in from Bavaria and Tyrol, had died out in Switzerland quite a hundred years ago. So much for the accuracy of your reviewer's comment upon Switzerland. Alike incorrect, I consider, are his remarks concerning Tyrol being, like Switzerland, a land enjoying equality of civil rights so far as the free killing of game is concerned. From early times until the revolution of the year 1848 the *Hoke Bannjagd*, or shortly *Hochjagd*, was the exclusive prerogative of the ruler of the country—a right more or less jealously guarded according to the individual sovereign's passion for sport. There is extant the deed of the year 1180 by which Duke Berthold II. extends to the priory of Wilten, near Innsbruck, the rights of the chase in the very mountains and valleys of the Unter Innthal more particularly described in my book. In the year 1497 Maximilian rescinded this gift, and gave the Abbot of Wilten in exchange an annual tribute of fifty big carp. I have before me as I write these lines the three first printed statute books for Tyrol (of the years 1532, 1573, and 1609), in all of which the sovereign reserves to himself the exclusive right to kill the *Roth und Schwarzwild*, i. e., red deer and wild boar—the right to chamois, roe, &c., being vested, with certain exceptions in favour of monastic orders, in the large landowners and *Lehensherren*—fiefholders—while the peasants, as one knows from their numerous humble petitions to the sovereign, in which complaint is made of the dire destruction wrought by boar and deer, were restrained by cruel corporal punishment from doing more in protection of their crops than fencing-in their fields. Even this latter was permitted to them only at a comparatively late period, part xii. book 4 of the statutes of 1532 being the first specific reference to such permission that I know of.

What the present game laws of Tyrol are, I have described in my book. They differ from those in force in Switzerland as night does from day, or as does the monarchical government of Tyrol from the republican rule of the cantons. In the latter country very much the same conditions respecting game prevail as in the great American sister republic, where, as a last resort to stay extermination, the Federal Government possesses also the right to create sanctuaries for game. These have in Switzerland saved the chamois from sharing the fate of the ibex and red deer. Neither in Tyrol nor in any other province of Austria have sanctuaries ever been created by the Government, nor has there been

any special need for such extreme protective measures, as those who read my book with an unprejudiced mind can, I think, hardly fail to acknowledge.

W. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN.

Our divergence from Mr. Grohman is hardly so great as his long letter would seem to suggest. We do not see that he has anywhere "expressly limited the region where mountaineers might meet with interference on the part of keepers to the Karwendel [more accurately Karwendel] range." No doubt his note refers only to that range; but as on the next page he goes on to speak of Prince Auersperg's preserves in the Zillerthal, and gives a view of the Floitenthal, forming part of them, it was surely not unreasonable to warn readers that they need fear no interference in those parts. As to the Karwendel, if Mr. Grohman will refer to the 'Erschliessung der Ostalpen' he will find ample justification for the statement made in that work that "it has become a pet district with guideless climbers."

The question as to the "incompatibility between game-preserving and republican institutions" cannot well be decided by reference to medieval charters and statutes; but we may point out that Mr. Grohman's examples belong not so much to monarchical government (which we take to be the opposite of republicanism) as to feudal institutions. Now Tyrol is at the present day, and has been for some time, no more feudal than Switzerland; so the difference can hardly lie there. Moreover, there are many valleys in Tyrol where a licence to shoot can be easily obtained by practically every competent shot among the inhabitants. Nor are these always "wretchedly stocked," for it is in many parts impossible to take a glacier walk without seeing a *Kudel* or two, sometimes of twelve or fourteen head; and a great nuisance they are to the impatient tourist, whose guide will never stir so long as a single beast is in sight. It is impossible to believe that the difference in this respect between Tyrol and Switzerland has much to do with the fact that one country looks up to a count, who is also called Emperor of Austria, while the other consists of a number of little republics.

GREEK MANUSCRIPTS IN CEPHALONIA.

The great store of manuscripts preserved in the National Library at Athens, which according to the catalogue of Sakellion, published five years ago, amounts to 1,856, while several have since been added to it, really consists of codices from convent libraries, which, in consequence of a law passed in 1834, were consigned to the National Library. In accordance with this law a good many manuscripts found their way some time ago to the National Library, so that in 1876 it already contained 787 codices. But the greatest addition was received after the incorporation of Thessaly, as several hundred manuscripts were brought to Athens from the Meteora convents and the convent of Dussiko. Still, in the case of several monasteries the law has not yet been carried out, so that here and there some valuable manuscripts still remain in convents. Thus in 1893 I enumerated in the *Δελτίον τῆς ἱστορικῆς καὶ ἐθνολογικῆς ἐταιρίας* twenty-four codices which I had seen in 1886 in the little convent of Vyliza, in the deme Kalavryta of Epirus. Six of these are bombycini of the fourteenth century. None of these codices is of interest to classical philologists. Most of them have been added to the National Library.

Among those convent libraries whose manuscripts have not yet found their way to the National Library are two in Cephalonia, which have lately been made known by Johannes Tzetzes, a master at the Gymnasium. Mr. Tzetzes has carefully studied manuscripts in Greek and other European libraries, including even England, with a view to investigating Byzantine church music. Several works by him, in Greek

and in German, bear testimony to his enthusiasm. In his last communication Tzetzes reports on ten codices at Ægium in the convent of the Taxiarch, not far from Kalavryta, and in various private libraries in Cephalonia. Among them are four parchment Gospels written between the seventh and eleventh centuries. The most interesting is the parchment Gospel in the library of Mr. Socrates Katsaitis at Lixuri, which is said to be older than the eighth century. According to Mr. Tzetzes, it is one of the most beautifully written manuscripts of the kind which he has ever seen. The form of the uncial characters resembles that of the Codex Sinaiticus, but they are half as large again, also rounder and more regular. To judge from the style, it must be the oldest of the manuscripts known after the Codex Sinaiticus and the Ephraim Codex. This manuscript, which is of special significance for the light it throws on Byzantine music, is described as follows:—

"Only the semicolon is employed in the punctuation of the *cola*, and this from musical considerations; for the punctuation of periods a red musical sign is used; neither the *iota subscript* nor the *iota adscript* occurs, nor yet the note of interrogation, which was not introduced till the ninth century; the prosodic signs are uniformly used, and the musical notes written in red are to be distinguished from them. These latter indicate the eight notes of the Dorian or Lydian modes, which are the first and third scales of the ancients and Byzantines. As regards the prosodic signs, which were first generally introduced into Gospels of this kind, they constitute, on the one hand, a characteristic of the so-called *ekphonestic* musical mode. Now *ekphonestis* in ecclesiastical language signifies what the ancient Greek and Byzantine harmonists called a middle movement of the voice (*μέση τῆς φωνῆς κίνησις*), between singing and speaking—what is called recitative in Western music. On this occasion I observed that the Gospels in the Codex Sinaiticus, instead of such musical signs of *ekphonestis*, have the first ten letters of the Greek alphabet, from A to I, inserted by a later hand at the beginning of the periods and sections. These signs, of which Tischendorf makes no mention in his preface, represent the dynamic medium of the ten modes of the musical system of Hagiopolites, i. e., the book of chants of the Church of Jerusalem, which corresponds exactly to the musical system of those among the ancients who chanted the three *tonoi* (οἱ τρεῖς τόνους ῥέοντες), viz., Hypodorian, Hypophrygian, Hypolydian (which constituted the *τῶνος φωνῆς ὑποδοιῆς*), Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian (*τῶνος φωνῆς μεσοδοιῆς*), Hypodorian, Hyperphrygian, Hyperlydian (*τῶνος φωνῆς ὑπερδοιῆς*). According to this, the system within which the voice moves lies between the third and twelfth notes of the human voice, counting from the lowest to the highest."

Besides these manuscripts in private libraries, Tzetzes has examined two convent libraries in Cephalonia; these are the Kepuria monastery and the nunnery of St. Gerasimos. The former possesses two parchment manuscripts—a ninth century Gospel with ordinary recitative signs and a *Tetraevangelium* of the same century in decorative writing and furnished with interesting marginal scholia, which our informant was not able to examine in detail.

The discoveries in the St. Gerasimos convent were of a far more interesting character. The library contains seven manuscripts, two of them on parchment. Of these one is a palimpsest without beginning or end. The later writing, which is full of grammatical errors, is half filled with expositions of religious questions and half with fragments of apocryphal Gospels. The older writing below it is said to be a model of beautiful and clear writing; it contains fragments of the Gospels with commentary. Unfortunately our informant does not give the date of either

writing. A *chartaceus miscellaneus* of the sixteenth century contains even more fragments of apocryphal Gospels. The most interesting is a parchment manuscript of the ninth century, consisting of 103 pages and containing several glossaries. The first (of which the beginning is wanting) of the glossaries begins with the letter Δ in the following words: *Δημιδότερον ἀσχημονότερον διὰ τὸ ἐν ὅφει πάντων γίνεσθαι παρὰ τὸν δῆμον· δῆμος δ' ἐστὶν πολλὸν σύστημα καὶ πλῆθος ἀνδρῶν. Δημιγορησάιν ἐν δῆμῳ λαλῆσαι. Δημιμαγωγός· ἐκ τοῦ τὸν δῆμον ἄρχειν καὶ διοικεῖν. Δημιουργός· ποιητής, χειροτέχνης, ὁ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ποιεῖν.* It then continues as far as Ω. In the same hand there are also the following glossaries, which I quote here by their title in the codex:—

- (1) *Λεξικὸν Ἰωάννου Φιλοπόνοῦ περὶ τῶν διαφορῶν σημασιῶν διαφορῶς τονουμένων.*
- (2) *Ἄγος τὸ μῦθος παροξύνοντος, ἄγος δ' ἡγμένῳ ὀξύνοντος.*
- (3) *Φιλιππικῶν ῥητορικῶν λέξεων ἑνδεκα λόγων.*
- (4) *Ῥητορικῶν λέξεων ἑτέρα.*
- (5) *Λέξεις συμβουλευτικῶν Δημοσθένους.*
- (6) *Λεξικὸν τῶν ἐνδιαθέτων γραφῶν ἐκτεθέν παρὰ Στεφάνου καὶ Θεοδώρου καὶ ἐτέρων λεξιγράφων Κασσιανοῦ Λογγίνου φιλοσόφου.*
- (7) *Λέξεις Ἰωβ κατὰ στοίχον.*
- (8) *Λέξεις Ἐκκλησιαστικοῦ.*
- (9) *Λέξεις τῆς Παναρέτης.*
- (10) *Λέξεις Σοφίας νιού Σιράχ κατὰ στοίχον.*
- (11) *Λέξεις πράξεων τῶν ἁγίων Ἀποστόλων.*
- (12) *Λέξεις ἀποστολικαὶ τοῦ ἁγίου Παύλου.*

In another manuscript dating from the seventeenth century, which also contains the 'Therapeutics' of Theodoretos (published by Gaisford at Oxford in 1839) and the grammar of Theodoros Prodromos, occurs a *τυπικὸν ἐμοῦ Ἰσακίου νιού τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως κύρ Ἀλεξίου τοῦ Κομνηνοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ καινισθέντι παρ' ἡμῶν νεοσυστάτῳ μοναστηρίῳ κατὰ τρίτην καὶ δεκάτην ἰνδικτιῶνα τοῦ ἑξακισχilioστοῦ ἔτους.* Ph. Meyer, Waldemar Nissen, and the Russian Besobrasow have given so great an impetus of late years to the study of such monastic *typica* that the publication of this Cephalonian *typicum* will arouse no small interest. I shall therefore postpone a detailed account of it until the manuscripts described by Mr. Tzetzes are brought to the National Library at Athens, which will be before long. One matter I must put right at once, viz., the date of the *typicum*. It is obvious that the words *τοῦ ἑξακισχilioστοῦ ἔτους* are due to an error in writing or reading. Isaac, son of the Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus (1081–1118), is the celebrated Sebastokrator, the younger brother of the Emperor John II. It is impossible that he should have founded the convent during his father's lifetime, for in the years 1090 and 1105, which correspond to a thirteenth of an indiction, he was too young; hence we must resort to the thirteenth either of the first indiction of the reign of John Comnenus (1120) or of the second (1135); therefore the inscription on the *typicum* should be either *τοῦ ἑξακισχilioστοῦ ἑξακοσιοστοῦ εἰκοστοῦ ὀγδόου ἔτους* or *τοῦ ἑξακισχilioστοῦ ἑξακοσιοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ τρίτου ἔτους.*

SPYR. P. LAMBROS.

Literary Gossip.

'THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, will be published shortly by Mr. John C. Nimmo. The work is drawn from Abbotsford and Milton Lockhart MSS. and other original sources, and the son-in-law and biographer of Scott will declare himself in his own correspondence with friends, such as Sir Walter, Dean Milman, Southey, Mr. Jonathan Christie, Prof. Wilson, and Mr.

Carlyle; also with various members of his own family. Much light should be thrown by the work upon the society, literature, and, in a minor degree, the politics of 1814-54.

THE Clarendon Press will publish immediately 'Lectures on Justice, Police, Revenue, and Arms,' delivered in the University of Glasgow by Adam Smith, reported by a student in 1763, and edited, with an introduction and notes, by Mr. Edwin Cannan. This work settles the vexed question as to the exact contents of Adam Smith's Glasgow lectures, and enables the reader to appreciate his high qualities and great popularity as a lecturer. Nearly the whole of 'Police, Revenue, and Arms' forms the first draft of the 'Wealth of Nations'; but the greater part of the matter appearing under the head of 'Justice' is new. The book is of special interest as explaining the genesis of the 'Wealth of Nations,' and as setting at rest many questions which have been agitated as to the relation of Adam Smith to the physiocrats. The most interesting of the fresh passages is a vigorous attack on the early employment of children. The editor has appended numerous references to the authorities used by Adam Smith.

MR. HUBERT HALL will publish in the *Contemporary Review* a reply to Prof. A. V. Dicey's recent article 'Was Pitt a Prophet?' (with a note by Mr. Gladstone). The reply will show, from the evidence of contemporary State Papers and MSS., that Pitt actually had under consideration in 1805 a project for organizing a war of liberation in Spain.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD has made many alterations in and additions to her new work, entitled 'Sir George Tressady,' in the course of revising the story for publication in book form, so that the novel as it will appear next Friday differs substantially in certain scenes from its serial form in the *Century Magazine*.

THE first (October) number of the *Progressive Review*, edited by Mr. John A. Hobson and Mr. William Clarke, will be issued to the public next week. It will include, amongst other signed and unsigned articles, a review of the work of Parliament in 1896, by Sir Charles Dilke.

It is pleasant to see the name of yet another Chesney in connexion with literary work. Major A. G. Chesney, of the South Staffordshire, who has done so much as adjutant to raise the new Royal Malta Regiment of Militia to its present state of efficiency, has undertaken to write "a short history of the different regiments and corps, some sixteen in all, raised in Malta since its first occupation by the English in 1800." The subject should be interesting, for some of these regiments were levied in Malta during the great struggle with Napoleon, and took part under Stuart in the victory of Maida, and under Hudson Lowe and Richard Church in the defence of Capri. The work is to be illustrated by fifteen plates of uniforms and regimental colours, if a sufficient number of subscribers are willing to support the publication. Major Chesney is the younger son of the famous Euphrates explorer General F. R. Chesney, R.A., and a cousin of the late Sir George Chesney. Those interested in the proposed history should write to Major Chesney at Malta.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. are about to publish a volume entitled 'English Schools, 1546-8,' by Mr. A. F. Leach (late Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, and Assistant Charity Commissioner). This work will deal, on the authority of hitherto unpublished records, with the provision in England for secondary education before the Reformation.

DR. JULIAN THOMAS (the "Vagabond" of Australian fame), of whose recent death at about the age of sixty-five we hear with great regret, was a Virginian by birth. On the conclusion of the civil war he took to journalism, and was connected with papers in New York and San Francisco. He was in France during the Franco-German war, and, after travels in South America and the Pacific, went to Australia in 1874. His "Vagabond" papers in the Melbourne *Argus*, in which he availed himself of strange personal experiences, and advocated among other things the reform of the colonial lunatic asylums, created an immense sensation. In 1877 he was at the goldfields in North Queensland, and in the following year was war correspondent during the native revolt in New Caledonia. From 1879 to 1889 he was a great traveller, visiting all parts of Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific, as well as China, Japan, and British Columbia. He commanded the *Argus* expedition to New Guinea, and was the first to call attention to French and German aggressions in the South Sea. He afterwards (1889) visited Tonga and Samoa for the *Age*. In 1891-2 he was secretary to the Royal Commission on Charities appointed by the Victorian Government. Besides the 'Vagabond Papers' (five series), Julian Thomas wrote 'Occident and Orient,' 'Cannibals and Convicts: Notes of Personal Experiences in the Western Pacific,' and several plays. His work, both on the *Age* and *Argus*, had great effect on public opinion in Australia, and his personal good qualities endeared him to large circles in the country of his adoption.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL will shortly issue an 'Egyptian Reading-Book for Beginners,' by Dr. Wallis Budge. The work will contain a series of important texts, printed in hieroglyphic characters, and a full vocabulary, with references. Throughout the book the Egyptian text has been divided into words for the convenience of the learner, and a transliteration is given at the foot of each page. In the introduction running versions of some of the texts are added.

MR. A. J. BUTLER's translation of 'The Memoirs of Baron Thiébauld,' the publication of which has been unavoidably postponed until now, will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. during the first week in October.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE'S "Library of Historical Novels and Romances," to be edited by Mr. Laurence Gomme, will be an attempt—by reproducing such of these romances as are available and suitable for the purpose in a uniform series, arranged chronologically under the reigns of the sovereigns to which they belong, and connecting them with an introduction, which shall trace the historical continuity from volume to volume—to make the series, as a whole, a representa-

tion of English history as it has been portrayed in fiction. Illustrations of all the principal features will be given, which will include reproductions of royal and historical signatures, coins, seals, and heraldic devices. The first volume to be issued will be Lord Lytton's 'Harold, the Last of the Saxons,' which will be published in October.

MR. NIMMO is about to publish 'Hampton Court Holiday Memories,' by Mr. W. H. Hutton, which will be illustrated by Mr. Herbert Railton. The same publisher is issuing 'Cherry and Violet: a Tale of the Great Plague,' by the author of 'Mary Powell' and 'The Household of Sir Thomas More.' Mr. Hutton supplies an introduction.

IN a small tract published recently at Vienna, entitled 'Der Pharao des Exodus,' Dr. E. Mahler sets forth a series of facts from which he arrives at the conclusion that the exodus of the Israelites took place B.C. 1335, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Ramesses II. He supports his views by the synchronism of the reigns of Amenophis IV. and Burnaburyas and Assur-uballit, which is proved by the Tell el-Amarna tablets.

THE University Court of Wales not having yet located itself in permanent offices, its executive committee will meet next week at Liverpool. A full meeting of the Court will be held at Bangor on October 17th.

THE Board of Management of the Freemasons' Boys' School at Wood Green, established in 1798, propose to remove the institution to a new site at a greater distance from London. The number of boys (278) is larger than the actual premises can accommodate, and a committee of investigation seven years ago reported very unfavourably as to the existing conditions.

MR. GEORGE REDWAY will shortly publish 'Sententiæ Juris: Legal and other Epigrams,' from the pen of a well-known figure in the legal world, Mr. William Holloway. The volume will contain some Latin verse, including a version of "Lead, kindly light."

A NEW novel, entitled 'A Tangled Garden,' of which many of the scenes are laid in Wales, is promised by Mrs. Fred. Reynolds, the author of 'Llanartro.' It will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co.

MR. ALEXANDER GARDNER, of Paisley, will shortly issue a new and complete edition of the poems and songs of Alexander Rodger, who was the merriest of that Whistle-Binkie brotherhood which included James Ballantyne, author of "Ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew."

A THEOSOPHICAL novel by Mrs. Tweedale will shortly be published by Mr. George Redway. The author is a grandchild of Dr. Robert Chambers.

THE *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* for October will contain articles by Sir Charles A. Elliott on 'Executive and Judicial Powers in India'; by General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast on 'The Indian Army'; and by Sir R. Lethbridge on 'The Uncovenanted Service.'

CONTINENTAL papers report that the poet Björnstjerne Björnson intends repairing next winter to Rome, for the purpose of completing there in "undisturbed quiet" a collection of lyrical poems, chiefly consisting of peasants' songs.

THE first volume of Victor Hugo's correspondence, edited by M. Paul Meurice, is expected to be published shortly. It will contain letters addressed to Lamartine, Alfred de Vigny, Armand Carrel, Lamennais, and Sainte-Beuve.

THE eminent philologist Dr. August Dühr, born in 1806, has just died at Friedland, in Mecklenburg. He wrote among other works a meritorious monograph entitled 'Ueber Metrik und Rhythmik,' and translated into Greek Geibel's 'Erinnerungen an Griechenland' and Goethe's 'Hermann und Dorothea,' which latter performance in particular secured for him an honourable position in the learned world of Germany.

THE centenary of the foundation of the Swiss *Bibliothèque Universelle* was celebrated on September 7th at Geneva, in the aula of the University, the greater part of the present contributors, Swiss and foreign, attending. Prof. E. Naville gave an address on the literary value of the review during its century of existence, and Prof. Ph. Guye spoke on its services to science. A banquet was afterwards held in the Restaurant de l'Agriculture.

THERE are among the Parliamentary Papers of the week some endowed charities returns from the West Riding and Anglesey, and one from the County of London, but the most interesting paper will be found named in our "Fine-Art Gossip."

SCIENCE

The Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar.
By Lieut.-Col. L. Howard L. Irby.
Second Edition. (Porter.)

UNDER the above title, rather more than twenty years ago, Col. Irby produced a modest little octavo volume which at once secured a high position in ornithological literature. It treated of the natural history of the north-western portion of Morocco, from Tangier southwards to a little beyond Larache, and for about twelve miles inland, beyond which excursions were in those days difficult, not to say dangerous; while on the Spanish side the area embraced was far wider, comprising the country between Cadiz, Gibraltar, Málaga, Granada, Cordova, Seville, and down the Guadalquivir to the great marshy delta of that river. Birds, their habits and nidification, with the dates of arrival and departure in the case of migrants—the results of several years' experience—formed the principal feature; but there was a great deal of valuable information about mammals, reptiles, and other subjects in the work, and it became a handbook for the naturalist traveller in the South as much as the book of reference for the student at home. Almost coincidentally with its publication Col. Irby retired from the 74th Highlanders, but he by no means forgot the fascinating country with which his name will always be identified, and he subsequently devoted considerable portions of the next twenty years to revisiting his former haunts as well as exploring new districts. In doing this he consorted with, and availed himself of the experience of, many kindred spirits, such as Major Wilmoughby Verner (one of the most daring of

cragsmen), Capt. E. Savile Reid, late R.E., Mr. A. C. Stark, and others, whose notes are now added to his own. The result is that, instead of the little octavo of 1875, we have a handsome quarto, with beautiful coloured plates in Mr. A. Thorburn's best style from birds living in Lord Lilford's aviaries near Oundle, as well as numerous illustrations of scenery from sketches and photographs. Much new and valuable information has been added, and the list of birds is raised from 335 to 369, while a feature of the present volume is the short diagnosis of each species on the lines adopted by the author in his useful 'Key to British Birds,' which was noticed in these columns some time ago. Two maps and, it is almost unnecessary to say, an adequate index are to be found in both editions.

Owing to its position in close proximity to Africa, Spain—or let us say the Iberian Peninsula, to avoid offence to our Portuguese friends—is probably the most interesting country in Europe as regards its fauna. In the south, which immediately concerns us, there is an ichneumon (*Herpestes*) almost, if not absolutely, identical with the Numidian species; the lynx is peculiar, and has just a flavour of the African serval; the red deer of the north comes down to the pine-clad shores of the Mediterranean, while the ibex from the mountain ledges looks down upon its blue waters—and there they stop; there is no sign of them in North Africa. As for the bear, there is no trace of it in historic times to the south of Madrid, while the chamois (*izard*) is not found below the Pyrenees and the Cantabrian range; but otherwise the main continental fauna is well represented. Even among birds, in spite of their powers of flight, there are some remarkable features and irregularities in distribution. There is an indigenous Iberian short-toed lark, quite different from the ordinary species of the rest of Europe, though barely distinguishable from an inhabitant of North Africa; there is a larger lark with a decurved bill belonging to an African, and almost a Saharan, group; the Iberian green woodpecker differs from that of all the rest of Europe; and there is a fine white-shouldered eagle, the representative of the Eastern imperial eagle, which is barely known this side of Italy. For the nearest relative of the beautiful Iberian azure-winged magpie (*Cyanopica cooki*) all Europe and the greater part of Asia must be crossed, until South-Eastern Siberia and China are reached. Our familiar pie is found throughout Spain down to the woods of the Guadalquivir; but in the mountainous districts of the Alpujarras and on the skirts of the Sierra Nevada the magpies become dark, and exhibit decided affinities with a North African species. The Spanish grey shrike is virtually confined to the Peninsula, where its range extends to the extreme southern shores; yet the bird never crosses the intervening ten or twelve miles to Africa, nor does its representative there—a species which only a naturalist can distinguish—ever invade Spain. An orange-eating bulbul (*Pycnonotus*) is found at Tangier, but never crosses the Straits to the land which is said to be "famous for oranges and pretty women." The buff-backed heron (the representative of the Eastern

"paddy-bird") breeds freely in the south of Spain, but the rest of Europe hardly knows it, even in swamps apparently the most suitable, and to find it again we must visit North Africa. The little three-toed quail is another African species found breeding locally in the palmetto (*Chamerops*) scrub of Andalusia, and also near Girgenti, where Sicily is almost in sight of Tunisia; nowhere else in Europe. These are only a few of the points which occur to us, and it may be imagined that the natural history of a country which presents these paradoxes is worth writing about.

In a book which deals with facts set down in the most straightforward manner it is not easy to find passages suitable for quotation, for even Major Verner's feats on the cliffs and his narrow escapes when visiting the nests of eagles and vultures are not fully described here. The nests were in such and such a place, of such materials, and contained so many eggs on such a date; but there is nothing to make your flesh creep. We notice that the experiences of all the contributors to this work are to the effect that the bearded vulture—often called *Lämmergeier*—is simply a scavenger, and never attempts to touch kids, lambs, or indeed any living mammal. It is much if the maligned bird occasionally takes a snake or a lizard, though it certainly does pick up small tortoises (as it does bones) and drop them on the rocks to break them: a performance which is said to have caused the death of *Æschylus*, and the tradition of which once saved the life of a bearded vulture. Turning to smaller birds, there is a novel and interesting description of the nesting habits of the handsome black wheatear, a lively sooty bird with a white rump, which is locally known as *pedrero*, from its habit of building foundations of small stones, and even a wall or screen in front of its nest. One of these barriers—of which an illustration is given—was 9 in. long, the same in width, 2½ in. high, and consisted of 282 stones, while the foundation contained 76 more, the total weight of the stones being 4½ lb. Then there are some valuable bits of information respecting the names of birds, illustrating Arab superstitions, as in the passage referring to the white owl—which is too long to quote—and that on the lapwing. We always wondered why the latter bore the trivial name *Judia* in Spain (*El Thudi* in Morocco), but it appears that "the superstitious Arabs believe that these birds are Jews changed into the shape of birds, and also believe that they retain all their Israelitish characteristics, even wearing the black Hebrew skull-cap." And with this we close our notice, having, we trust, said enough to show that a book, although technical, is not necessarily dry.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

Messrs. MACMILLAN's scientific publications include 'The Cambridge Natural History,' Vol. II., illustrated, 'Round the Year,' a series of short nature studies, by Prof. L. Miall, illustrated, 'A Sketch of the Natural History of Australia, with some Notes on Sport,' by F. G. Afalo, illustrated, 'Sketches in Sport and Natural History,' by the late George Kingsley, M.D., with memoir by his son, 'The Natural History of the Marketable Marine Fishes of the British Islands,' by J. T. Cunning-

ham, with preface by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, illustrated,—"A System of Gynecology," edited by T. Clifford Allbutt and W. S. Playfair,—"A System of Medicine," edited by T. Clifford Allbutt, Vol. II.,—"A History of Aryan Medicine," by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal,—"Essays and Addresses by Sir J. Russell Reynolds," edited by Samuel Squire Sprigge,—"A Text-Book of Botany," by Dr. E. Strasburger, Dr. Fritz Noll, Dr. H. Schenck, and Dr. A. F. W. Schimper, translated by H. C. Porter, revised by A. C. Seward, illustrated,—"A Study of the Sky: a Popular Astronomy," by Prof. Herbert A. Howe,—"Ancient Volcanoes of Britain," by Sir Archibald Geikie, illustrated, 2 vols.,—"Text-Book of Palæontology," by Karl A. von Zittel, translated by C. R. Eastman, Vol. I.,—"A Treatise on Ore Deposits," by J. Arthur Phillips, rewritten by Henry Louis,—"The Elements of Electro-Chemistry," by Max Le Blanc, translated by W. R. Whitney,—"Infinitesimal Analysis," by W. Benjamin Smith, Vol. I.,—"Introduction to the Study of Chemistry," by W. H. Perkin and Bevan Lean, illustrated,—"Intermediate Course of Physics," by Arthur Schuster and Dr. Charles H. Lees,—"An Elementary Text-Book on Ordinary Differential Equations," by J. Morris Page,—"The Principles of Mechanics presented in a New Form," by Heinrich Hertz, with an introduction by H. von Helmholtz, translated by Dr. Jones and J. T. Whalley,—"The Mechanics of Pumping Machinery," by Dr. Julius Weisbach and Prof. Gustav Herrmann, translated by Karl P. Dahlstrom,—"On Laboratory Arts," by Richard Threlfall,—"The Gases of the Atmosphere: the History of their Discovery," by William Ramsay,—"and 'Electro-Physiology,' by W. Biedermann, translated by Frances A. Welby, Vol. I., illustrated.

Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. announce the following scientific works: "Text-Book of Palæontology for Zoological Students," by Theodore T. Groom, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, illustrated,—"Text-Book of Embryology: Invertebrates," by Drs. Korschelt and Heider: Vol. II. "Crustacea and Arachnoids," edited by Eric Pritchard,—"Problems of Biology," by George Sandeman,—"Practical Plant Physiology," by Prof. Wilhelm Detmer, translated by S. A. Moor,—"Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry," by J. Wade,—"in the 'Young Collector Series,' 'Fishes' and 'Mammalia,' by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson; and 'Birds' Eggs and Nests,' by W. C. J. Ruskin Butterfield,—"and 'Premature Burial,' by William Tebb and Col. E. P. Vullum.

Messrs. Sampson Low announce the continuation of 'Twentieth Century Practice,' edited by Dr. T. L. Stedman, to be completed in 20 vols.,—"Text-Book of Zoology," by Dr. J. E. V. Boas, translated by J. W. Kirkaldy and E. C. Pollard, illustrated,—"Roman Fever," by W. North,—"Evening Talks at the Camera Club on the Action of Light in Photography," by Capt. W. de W. Abney, illustrated,—"Short Studies in Physical Science," by Prof. Vaughan Cornish, illustrated,—"and 'The World Beautiful,' second series, by Lilian Whiting.

Science Gossip.

The number of small planets discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on the 7th inst. was three, not five as previously announced, so that the whole number now known amounts to 421. He has given the name Gisela to No. 352, which was discovered by him on January 12th, 1893.

Prof. KREUTZ has computed the elements of the orbit of Giacobini's comet (*d*, 1896), and finds that it will be in perihelion on the 8th prox., at the distance from the sun of 1.10 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and will continue to approach the earth for some time after that, its distance from us now being 0.55 on the same scale. It is a very faint object, and

moving from the constellation Ophiuchus into Sagittarius, the approximate place for next Monday (September 21st) being R.A. 17^h 53^m, N.P.D. 100° 34'. Prof. Kreutz remarks that its appearance resembles that of a comet of short period.

BROOKS's new comet (*e*, 1896) was observed by Prof. Lamp at Kiel on the 7th inst., when it was faint, but somewhat brighter and larger than Giacobini's.

Prof. BAILEY, observing at Arequipa, Peru, has found that the star μ Scorpii, which is of the third magnitude, is a spectroscopic binary, with a period of about thirty-five hours.

A NEW Alpine meteorological station, corresponding to that on the summit of the Sântis, is to be erected on the Rochers de Naye. Two members of the Swiss Federal Meteorological Commission, President Ruffy and Prof. Hagenbach-Bischoff of Bâle, have been sent to "prospect" the fitting site.

M. THÉOPHILE LABAT, deputy for the Gironde, a naval engineer of much distinction, died recently at Bordeaux.

FINE ARTS

Stencils of Old Japan. With an Introductory Note. (Virtue & Co.)

It would have been more convenient to those decorators and amateurs for whose delight these facsimiles of stencils were made (where alone, except in China, stencilling is really an artistic and not a mechanical operation) if the patterns before us had been reproduced "upright," as painters say, and not "landscape way." We should greatly prefer to have the pages not 17 in. by 11 in., but 11 in. by 17 in. There is on decorative grounds no reason why the book should not have been of the far handier proportions we propose instead of the form in which it now exists, and which is extremely unhandy and liable to injury by tearing. The original stencils are no doubt "landscape way," but that is so for the convenience of those who want to print from them, which is not the same thing as studying them.

The letterpress contains a very lucid explanation of the manner in which stencil plates are used. These articles are really not plates at all, but made of strong paper well oiled, and by that means strengthened against tearing and made more durable than would otherwise be the case. It is a description too long and complicated for our pages, but in itself simple enough, and not analogous to that other sort of stencilling by which in this country much printing of silk and other materials, as for handkerchiefs, is effected, and which consists of placing one above the other a considerable number of squares of silk, for example, dyed according to the ground colour of the object required, and subjecting them all to hydraulic pressure between two metal plates which are really stencils, and perforated accordingly in the desired pattern. When this mass is screwed down hard, a mordant capable of discharging the colour of the ground is allowed to flow upon the upper stencil plate; this liquid, passing through the mass where the plate is perforated, removes the colour as it descends and passes away through the lower plate. If needed, a dye can be made to follow the mordant in its downward

path and with great facility change the pattern's colour. This is an ingenious and scientific operation or series of operations designed to reproduce patterns upon woven fabrics. The Oriental methods (they are by no means wholly Japanese) referred to in the book before us are strictly stencilling in various ways, and exercised by means of many plates and successive operations, the colours being laid on moist and with flat round brushes. As many as six or seven stencil plates and a commensurate number of paintings are employed for elaborate patterns, and the prints are finished by hand with the brush. In stencilling of the kind we have described as English a hundred woven squares are operated on at once.

In Japan, if you want a number of, say, towels decorated artistically, the patterns are submitted to you beforehand, not in the finished and decorated woven fabric, but in stencil plates. Of such plates the versions before us, as well as those we admired some time since in Mr. Tuer's 'Book of Delightful and Strange Designs' (which are more numerous and much smaller than those now in view), are examples. In the Island Empire and in China their number is infinite. The registration or fitting together of the plates severally, when more than one are employed, is so perfect that blurred and uneven edges are hardly ever to be detected in the impressions. Only Oriental fingers and tact are equal to such perfection of adjustment as this.

The following is Prof. J. Conder's account of the manner in which stencil plates are produced in Japan:—

"The appearance of age is due to a coating of *shibu* (a kind of varnish made of the juice of the persimmon) to stiffen and render [the stencil] waterproof. The pattern is first cut with a lancet-like instrument, half knife, half chisel, through sixteen sheets of Japanese paper, of exactly the same size, laid one over the other. Sixteen is the limit the instrument will work through sharply. The top and bottom sheets are rejected, and only the intermediate fourteen afterwards used. These make seven stencils. One sheet is laid in a tray, which has an edging into which it exactly fits, and is then coated with rice-paste, after which threads of wild silk are laid singly, parallel and cross-wise, forming a network. The next sheet is then laid carefully over this, the shallow box or tray, which it exactly fits, serving as a guide, so that the pattern precisely covers that of the sheet below. If the pattern be very open, strips or bars of the paper are left uncut to hold it together better, and to further guide in placing the upper sheet exactly over the lower, and are cut away afterwards when the whole is dry. In cutting away the superfluous, as well as in subsequently trimming parts of the pattern which have not fitted accurately, some of the threads may be cut or destroyed, but a superfluity of them is used to provide against such contingencies."

The designs before us are largely diapers, and symmetrical (without being mechanical) repetitions of parts that are all alike, because as nature abhors a vacuum, so a Japanese abhors the mechanical repetition of identical elements. These intelligent designers, in fact, understand the difference between the meanings of the terms "like-wise" and "also," and they will have none of the latter; accordingly, among the fifty stencils before us, there is not one which in all respects reproduces another, although there are many which resemble

one another. The greater number are extremely simple—more so, in short, than is the case in some collections of such patterns we are acquainted with; they are none the less admirable on that account. Only some half-dozen are not first-rate instances of good taste and harmonies of lines, curves, and masses, while a large portion of the whole are distinguished by skill, choiceness, grace, and reticence. In these respects the better instances frequently remind us of the comely homeliness of old-fashioned English calico prints, which, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, proved how able the designers of our country were till art got itself placed under a department, and was consigned to the charge of a host of inspectors.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT ABERYSTWTH.

II.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, September 8th, the members proceeded by carriage to Llanbadarn Fawr (a little over a mile south-east of the town), and thence to the Hên Gaer (four miles north-east of the town). Llanbadarn Church is a well-proportioned cruciform structure with a massive central tower surmounted by a low spire. We do not remember having seen another Gothic building of such a size quite without buttresses, although their place is to a certain extent taken by the batter given to the walls below the plinth moulding which runs round the whole church on the outside. Notwithstanding the severe simplicity of the Early English lancet windows and the absence of ornamental details, the exterior is as striking as any to be found in Wales. There is no better test of an architect's capacity than that he should rely for the effect he wishes to produce solely upon the excellence of the masonry of his wall surfaces, the arrangement of his masses, and the care bestowed on assigning the proper proportions to the various parts of the structure. Almost the only bit of carved work in the whole of Llanbadarn Church is the beautiful Early English foliage with which the capitals of the columns of the south doorway are decorated. The interior is disappointing, and the red colour of the walls and the pitch-pine fittings are not in the best of taste.

The church is charmingly situated amongst luxuriant foliage at the foot of the hills on the north side of the Rheidel Valley, which here forms a *strath*, extending a mile across towards Pen Dinas. Llanbadarn was once the site of an ancient see founded by St. Padarn, an Armorian, at the beginning of the sixth century. It was ravaged by the Saxons in A.D. 720, and soon afterwards merged in the see of St. Davids. Those who know their Giralduus will remember the lay abbot of Llanbadarn, who took his walks abroad carrying a spear instead of a pastoral staff, and the wicked inhabitants who prided themselves on having murdered their bishop. Had Gerald the Welshman been more of an antiquary and less of an ecclesiastic, he would have been delighted, and not shocked, to find these interesting manifestations of the ancient tribal system of the Celtic Church still surviving.

Opposite the south porch of Llanbadarn Church are to be seen two crosses standing in the churchyard, one of extremely rude and debased design, and the other a tall monolith 8 ft. 3 in. high by 1 ft. wide by 6 in. thick, ornamented with panels of interlaced work, key patterns, animals, and a human figure. In Meyrick's 'Cardiganshire' this human figure is shown as a skeleton and to give it greater reality as a symbol of death an hour-glass, like those on the tombstones of the last century, is placed above. Prof. J. O. Westwood's repre-

sentation in his 'Lapidarium Walliæ' is almost as bad a caricature of the reality, viz., a saint resembling those occurring on the pre-Norman crosses of Northumbria which are evidently of Byzantine origin. The naked feet protrude below the drapery, the folds of which are conventionalized into spiral curves, a peculiarity also characteristic of the dresses of the figures on the Cross of Muiredach at Monasterboice. Prof. Westwood's figure looks more like a man with the convolutions of his entrails seen by means of the X rays than anything else. The cross at Llanbadarn is somewhat similar in design to the one at Llanynnis in Brecknockshire, and like it is made of hard volcanic rock, which has suffered so little from the effects of the weather that the toolmarks, apparently produced by a sharply pointed pick, are still visible. Most of the early Welsh crosses are of sandstone, the few exceptions being those just mentioned and the one at Carew, Pembrokeshire.

A drive of three miles in a northerly direction from Llanbadarn brought the party to the foot of the hill, the top of which is crowned by a fine ancient British earthwork of irregular oval shape, with a high rampart and ditch. It is immediately above Gogerddan House, and lies a mile east of Bow Street railway station, a name which may indicate the line taken by the Roman road called the Sarn Helen between Pennal and Llanio, though to the uninitiated it savours more of the police court. A stiff climb up a steep acclivity brought the party to the summit, 500 ft. above sea level. Yr Hên Gaer, the old fortress, is most appropriately named, as the whole place has an air of hoary antiquity. It would have required no great stretch of fancy to invent a fairy population for a scene so wild.

At the evening meeting on Tuesday, held at the University College, the President, Mr. F. Lloyd Philipps, delivered his inaugural address. Mr. Edward Laws then gave a lecture on the archaeological survey of Wales of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, the Pembrokeshire section of which has already made considerable progress under his direction and that of Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A. A county bibliography of Pembrokeshire has been compiled, and is ready for printing. The sum of 200*l.* was guaranteed privately by members of the Association for carrying on the work of the survey. The 6-in. Ordnance maps form the basis of the survey, and all classes of antiquities are marked upon them with distinctive symbols. A printed list accompanies each sheet, with full descriptions of the antiquities marked on the maps, and the references to the works where they are described. Amongst other results of the survey the discovery of three early inscribed stones, whose existence was previously unknown, is not the least important. Mr. Williams, of Solra, the discoverer of two of these stones, has given very valuable assistance towards the survey, and has opened a column for antiquarian notes and queries in his paper published in Solra. Many curious local customs have by this means been recorded for the first time. Perhaps the most ghastly of these, specially referred to by Mr. Laws, was the drawing up of a naked corpse through a chimney by a rope, and letting it down again previous to burial.

The chief object of interest visited on Wednesday's excursion was Strata Florida Abbey, which is situated seventeen miles south-east of Aberystwith, near the source of the river Teifi. The excursion was by carriage, and it had been intended to return by the Devil's Bridge. The weather, however, thwarted the scheme, which was unfortunate, as it precluded the Association from visiting Tregaron, Llanio, and Llandewi Brefi. On the way to Strata Florida two stops were made, viz., at Llanilar (six miles south-east of Aberystwith) and at Llanwnws (about six miles further in the same direction). The high road and the railway both follow the course

of the river Ystwith as far as Pont Llanafan, beyond which they cross the watershed and enter the Teifi Valley. The Sarn Helen must have followed the same line of country, but the authorities differ as to the exact places it passed through. Llanilar Church has a squat tower surmounted by a small spire. In the vestry the communion plate was exhibited. The chalice, a silver drinking cup set with Swedish coins, is a curious instance of the dedication of a secular vessel to the service of the Church. It was brought from Stockholm by John Parry, Messenger in Ordinary to their Majesties George I. and II., and presented to the church of Llan Hilary in the last century.

In order to reach Llanwnws Church the members were obliged to leave the carriages and wend their way on foot along a narrow byroad, far too steep and rocky for any wheeled vehicle to attempt to drive up it. The monument in Llanwnws churchyard, which the archaeologists endeavoured to decipher under climatic difficulties, is one of considerable interest on account of the peculiar formula of the inscription and the names mentioned in it. The stone is a little under four feet in height, and has on one of the broader faces an ornamental cross combined with a circle. At the right-hand upper corner is the *xps* abbreviation of the name of Christ, and to the right of the shaft of the cross, and continued below it, the following inscription in Hiberno-Saxon minuscules of, perhaps, the ninth century in eleven horizontal lines: "Quicunq[ue] *[sic]* explicaverit hoc nomen det benedictione*n* pro anima hiroidil filius carotinn." This is very similar to the inscription on the cross-slab of St. Berecheart at Tullylease, co. Cork, which runs: "*xps*—quicumque hunc titulum legerit oret pro berecheartu*e*," and to the entry in the Gospels of Mac Regol in the Bodleian Library at Oxford: "quicumque legeret et intellegeret istam narrationem oret pro Mac Reguil scriptori." Fortunately the exact date of the death of St. Berecheart is known, viz., December 6th, A.D. 839, thus helping to fix the probable age of the Llanwnws stone. It is a great pity that this remarkable relic of early Welsh Christianity is not placed inside the church, instead of being allowed to remain exposed to the weather. The situation of Llanwnws Church is on the highest ground between the valleys of the Ystwith and the Teifi, a bleak spot, sufficiently inaccessible to ensure the seclusion from the outer world that the Celtic saints prized so highly.

Leaving Llanwnws, the party proceeded past the school of Ystrad Meurig, which has produced so many distinguished scholars, to the village of Pont-Rhydfendigaid, the nearest habitable spot to Strata Florida, which lies a mile and a half to the eastward. The marshy tract of land at the head of the Teifi Valley gives its name, Ystrad Flur, to the abbey, and also provides a plentiful supply of peat fuel for the inhabitants of the district.

Strata Florida Abbey was examined under the able guidance of Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., who superintended the excavations on the site of the Cistercian monastery for the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1887. Amongst the most interesting features brought to light during the explorations were the beautifully carved foliage of the various capitals, the splendid encaustic tile pavements, and the monks' graveyard, preserved by accumulated *débris* of the ruined wall which fell upon it exactly in the same state as it was in the twelfth century, with the crosses at the heads of the graves still *in situ*. For a full account of the abbey we must refer our readers to Mr. Stephen Williams's work on the subject and the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (Fifth Series, vols. v. and vi.).

The excursion on Thursday, September 10th, was by train to Towyn, Merionethshire, and thence by carriage to Llanegryn and Peniarth. On arriving at Towyn the church, dedicated to St. Cadfan, was inspected. It is a cruciform

building, with the Norman nave still in its original state, the remainder having been restored or rebuilt by the late Mr. John Prichard, of Llandaff.

The accumulated wisdom of the learned antiquaries present did not throw any further light upon the meaning of the inscription on the so-called St. Cadfan's Stone, which has hitherto baffled all attempts to explain its meaning.

Llanegryn Church (four miles N.E. of Towyn) contains one of the finest carved oak screens and rood-lofts now remaining in Wales. The roof, which resembles that of Towyn Church, is a good piece of carpentry, well pinned together, even the feet of the principals being each fastened to the wall-plate with a huge oak treenail.

At Peniarth (one mile east of Llanegryn) the members were entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Wynne. Among the MS. treasures for which Peniarth is celebrated, the 'Black Book of Carmarthen,' one of the four ancient books of Wales, perhaps excited most attention. Amongst the antiquities preserved at Peniarth are several fragments of Early English sculptured foliage of good character from Castell-y-Beri, near Llanfihangel-y-Pennant (four and a half miles north-east of Peniarth).

The last day's excursion, on Friday, September 11th, was southward along the shores of Cardigan Bay to Aberayron, a distance of fourteen miles, with little to see beyond a few fragments of inscribed and sculptured stones at Llanddewi Aber Arth.

The proceedings terminated with a conversation in the evening at the University College, given by the Mayor and Corporation of Aberystwith.

THE TIARA OF SAITAPHARNES.

It was only to be expected that the authenticity of a work of art possessing the qualities of the Tiara of Saitapharnes (the late acquisition of the Louvre, and described in the *Athenæum* of April 11th, on its exhibition in the museum), and claiming to belong to a period so obscure, would become the subject of warm dispute among archaeologists. The unscrupulous violence of a certain section of the Paris press is well known, hence it was not surprising to find the purchase of an object of such pretensions, and therefore of corresponding cost, immediately attacked in the columns of these journals. For the newspaper critics the Louvre stood for the Government, which is always fair game. To denounce its crimes and errors denotes vigilance on the part of an able editor, and, if it serves no other purpose, at least keeps him well before the public. While this guerilla warfare was in progress there came, very opportunely for the Parisian critics, succour and support from Russia, and as a whisper from Russia is at present law in Gaul, great was the triumph of the virtuous patriots who had exposed this glaring instance of official incompetence and extravagance. Besides, the Tiara having been announced as found in Russian territory—in excavations near Kertch, on the Commerian Bosphorus—who, it was asked, more capable of giving an authoritative opinion than a Russian savant? So that when Prof. Wesselowski declared the thing to be a forgery, and moreover asserted Otschakow to be the place where it was fabricated, the matter was settled. However, fortunately for the Louvre, a valiant German, with the national loathing for forged merchandise of every description, was moved to step forth and again slay the slain. Prof. Furtwängler, formerly at the Berlin Antiquarium, and now Keeper of the Munich collection, naturally posed as a personage, and with his appearance the world witnessed the inception of a new triple alliance, young Germany, Russia, and France, whose mission it was to *écraser l'infame*, in the shape of effete officialism. Prof. Furtwängler's method is summary; his (literary) manner is that of the "sort

of men" described by Gratiano in the opening scene of 'The Merchant of Venice.' Generally, he denounced the art of the Tiara to be beneath contempt, the object, indeed, being fit only for the melting pot. The fact of certain figures (in the Homeric scenes) having analogies with known examples of antique art was proof of the forger's larceny; when, however, the professor was not able to detect analogies in other figures with the antique, this, again, was proof of modern forgery. Unhappily for the professor, he was not content to confine himself to generalities; he descended to particulars, and thus gave M. Héron de Villefosse, Keeper of the Greek Sculpture at the Louvre, and M. Théodore Reinach an opening, which they have not neglected to improve, and in a manner highly entertaining to the reader. It was in *Cosmopolis* for August that Prof. Furtwängler gave himself away; the replies of M. de Villefosse and M. Reinach are in the same journal and the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, both for September. Unless Prof. Furtwängler can put quite a different face on the matter, by substantiating his statements and refuting the charges brought against him, his opinions on authenticity in antique art must be considered in future a *quantité négligeable*.

To treat the Tiara as absolutely contemptible is, of course, puerile. It is absurd to suppose that men with the training and sense of responsibility of the Director and Keepers of the Louvre would be bamboozled by a gross and palpable forgery. They may, like other people, make mistakes, but before arriving at a decision in a case like the present they would assuredly, according to the rule of official procedure, use every means within their power to arrive at a right conclusion. The gentleman who showed Prof. Furtwängler the object asserts that he had it in his hands for only fifteen seconds. Now any one having experience of antique goldsmiths' work will know that a cursory inspection of this duration means that the individual had either made up his mind beforehand or had no technical knowledge of the subject. There are forgeries of different degrees of ability: if the Tiara be one, it is of more than ordinary skill, and is only to be detected by a close and minute examination of its workmanship and condition in places that have not been subject to friction. And, again, with relation to the art, this piece professes to be of the Hellenistic period, but we find in the jewellery of that time motives dating from centuries previous along with others of the day, therefore the analogies are not precisely those we should look for in sculpture or ceramic art. Probably for a hundred persons who would fairly accurately date an example of Greek sculpture there would not be one who would venture to attempt the same in the case of the art of the goldsmith. Certitude here must depend a good deal on experience and *fleur*. Therefore the opinion of M. Kieseritzky, the Keeper of the Greek jewellery at the Hermitage, is especially valuable. He has stated that before seeing the Tiara he suspected it to be a forgery; since he has examined it he pronounces it to be of antique workmanship. He has also said that he believes it to have been stolen when excavations were in progress in the Kertch district, possibly at the tumulus of Tchertomlysk. We know that at all excavations objects of price are stolen by the diggers and offered to private individuals or museums. This may account for the vendors of the object at once vanishing from Paris after they had secured their cash. Whether further attempts will be made to dethrone the Tiara remains to be seen. Our own opinion is that the Louvre will not have cause to regret its purchase.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will bring out the following illustrated works: 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' by Prof. W. Milligan Sloane, illustrated with reproductions of masterpieces in their original colours, and engravings in tint

and black and white, 4 vols.,—'Life and Letters of Frederick Walker, A.R.A.,' by John George Marks, with photogravures and illustrations,—an *édition de luxe* of 'Westward Ho!' with illustrations by Charles E. Brock, 2 vols.,—'Cambridge Described and Illustrated,' by J. W. Clark and T. D. Atkinson, with illustrations and maps,—'Old London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century,' by Warwick Wroth, assisted by Arthur Edgar Wroth, with portraits, facsimiles, and other illustrations,—'The Alhambra,' by Washington Irving, illustrated by Joseph Pennell, and an introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell,—Sheridan's 'The School for Scandal' and 'Rivals,' illustrated by Edmund J. Sullivan, and an introduction by Augustine Birrell,—'A Treatise on Glass-Painting,' by Henry Holiday, illustrated,—'A History of Greek Art,' by Prof. Frank B. Tarbell,—'Greek Sculptured Tombs,' by Prof. Percy Gardner, illustrated,—'The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome,' by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, illustrated, two parts,—and in "Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities," 'Handbook to Greek Sculpture,' by Ernest Arthur Gardner, Part II, illustrated; and 'Outlines of Greek Constitutional History,' by A. H. J. Greenidge.

Messrs. Sampson Low's fine-art works include 'The Century of Louis XIV.: its Arts, its Ideas,' from the French of Emile Bourgeois by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, illustrated,—an English edition of Tissot's 'Life of Christ,'—and 'Shakespeare's Heroines,' reproduced in colours by Goupil & Co. after the original pictures specially painted for the *Graphic*.

Mr. Heinemann announces a reissue in monthly parts of 'Antonio Allegri da Correggio: his Life, his Friends, and his Time,' by Dr. Corrado Ricci; and 'The Castles of England: their Story and Structure,' by Sir James D. Mackenzie, 2 vols., illustrated.

Messrs. Seeley will publish new editions of Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse's 'The Earlier English Water-Colour Painters,' and of P. G. Hamerton's 'Contemporary French Painters' and 'Painting in France.'

Fine-Art Gossip.

To our notes of last week upon the old Royal Academy rooms in Somerset House should be added that among the tenants of Somerset Place were not only the old "Queen Mother," Marie, but a number of ecclesiastical and other personages considered in their day objectionable. Indeed, Somerset Place was often called a "rat-hole." Old prints represent a much dilapidated and neglected piece of bastard Italian architecture, of stone, or rather brick cased in stone, covering a large area. During the fifty-six years of the Academy's occupation of Chambers's building the rooms of the top story were, of course, the resort of abundant rank and fashion. The chief objection to these rooms was the difficulty of getting to them by means of the still existing and, architecturally speaking, magnificent well-staircase, which rises from the ground level to the galleries. What sometimes happened when ladies slipped while descending these stairs, Rowlandson, in one of his most brilliant designs, showed with characteristic zest and spirit. This staircase, although it is one of the finest things of the kind in England, no one seems to care to see. When the exhibition was not open the Academy's rooms were, as was the case later in Trafalgar Square, devoted to the Schools, i.e., the Academy proper. Here Wilkie, Mulready, Linnell, Leslie, Haydon, and all the Students of their time were educated. Of the members of these classes only a few now survive; they include Messrs. Hook, F. R. Pickersgill, H. Le Jeune, and some others of note. After the Academicians and their students departed (in 1837) to the National Gallery the premises were, c. 1845, given over to the oddly named "Schools of Design," and in them everything artistic but

design of any kind was taught; Dyce, J. R. Herbert, R. Redgrave, and H. J. Townshend were among the masters of these schools; among the pupils we remember Mr. Armstead and Walter H. Deverell, a son of the then Secretary of the Schools of Design.

IN 'Memorials of Christie's,' by Mr. W. Roberts, the last sheets of which are passing through the press, it is intended to supply the general reader with a book which shall tell him as much about Christie's, and of the sales which have occurred there, as is likely to interest him. The work will be fully illustrated with full-page and other plates, and a facsimile of R. Dighton's friendly caricature of the first James Christie will be the frontispiece. Messrs. Bell & Sons are the publishers.

A SECOND and greatly enlarged edition of Mr. J. H. Slater's 'Engravings and their Value' will be published this autumn by Mr. L. Upcott Gill. The feature of this work lies in the auction prices appended to all the entries, which have been revised and brought up to date. Special attention has been directed to coloured prints, sporting subjects, and mezzotints after Sir Joshua Reynolds and other celebrated masters, which for some time past have attracted the notice of an increasing number of collectors. The first edition of 'Engravings and their Value' ran out of print last year, and second-hand copies have since then been extremely difficult to procure.

THE October number of the *Portfolio* will be 'The Art of Velasquez,' by Mr. W. Armstrong, and the Christmas number, written by Mr. Cyril Davenport, will deal with 'Royal English Book-bindings.'

THE *Builder* is about to issue a series of critical and illustrative articles on 'The Architecture of our Large Towns.' The first of the series, treating of Liverpool, will appear next week.

WE are informed that the Society of Miniature Painters will hold the private view of their inaugural exhibition at the gallery, 175, New Bond Street, on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst. The exhibition will be open to the public daily from the 23rd inst. to October 17th.

WE understand that Mr. J. de Morgan, Director of the Ghizeh Museum, Cairo, intends to publish during the next few weeks a full account of the excavations which he has carried on in Egypt for the Egyptian Government during the past year. The letterpress will be accompanied by scale drawings and plans of the sites which have been cleared, and pictures of the chief "finds" will be included in the work.

THE French journals record the death, in his fifty-fifth year, of meningitis, of M. Henri Louis François, an eminent medalist, whose works were much admired at the Salon and in public and private collections. Among his finest productions are, says the *Journal des Arts*, a 'Minerva' on an onyx of three strata, 'Pan et Bacchante,' 'Andromède,' 'Amour Filial,' 'Cephale et Procris,' and 'Sapho' on a sardonix.

WE hear the Italian authorities have commissioned the naval engineer Signor Vittorio Malfatti to report on the two Roman ships found submerged in Lake Nemi. He has satisfied himself that there are no insurmountable difficulties in bringing them to dry land; and plans for the undertaking have already taken shape.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Report and Evidence from the Select Committee on Government Offices, Appropriation of Sites (2s. 1d.), which deals with the popular, picturesque proposal for a lop-sided "Place" at the meeting of Parliament Street and Great George Street, and the more truly artistic proposal for a straight broad street in a line with the Home Office front.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL.

IT would be injudicious to speak in terms of praise concerning the performance of the first and second parts of Bach's commonly, though incorrectly, termed 'Christmas Oratorio,' which headed the programme in Worcester Cathedral on Wednesday morning last week. The name "oratorio" is inappropriately used in this connexion, because the work consists of six Church cantatas for several days during the season between Christmas Day and the Epiphany. It is, therefore, permissible to perform one or more of the sections at a time without doing violence to the composer's intentions. But violence was done on the present occasion by the extremely bad singing of the chorus, though we are not inclined to lay too much stress on this, because of the difficult circumstances under which the executive were placed this year in the task of preparation. More misfortune befell in Hermann Goetz's beautiful and pathetic setting of the 137th Psalm, "By the waters of Babylon," the tenors being persistently flat in the opening chorus. Spohr's brief cantata, "God, Thou art great," frequently included in the programmes of these West-Country festivals, brought to an end a performance that did not leave behind it very pleasant memories.

Concerning the secular concert, in the evening, at the Public Hall, there is scarcely anything to be said. Opportunity for the production of some new work was not utilized, and it would be idle to deal with festival performances of such items as Wagner's 'Meistersinger' Overture, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody in E, No. 5, Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony, Rubinstein's fiery ballet airs from 'Femors,' and Sir Arthur Sullivan's incidental music to 'Henry VIII.'

On the same evening the new electric organ erected, but not yet entirely finished, by the Messrs. Hope-Jones Organ Company, Limited, was displayed by Mr. Hope-Jones, who gave strong proof that he is far in advance of any one else at present as regards the principles of organ construction. Quoting from the published description, it may be said that the player will sit before portable manuals, four in number, and pedal board, connected with the organ by a single flexible cable 1½ in. in diameter. There are no draw-stops, but on the lower edge of the desk a row of small ivory levers, called stop-keys, which may be utilized in either direction by the finger. More important in a strictly artistic sense is the invention of a "double touch" for three of the manuals, by which expression may be obtained somewhat as in the pianoforte. The wind is supplied by an iron blowing machine, driven by an alternating-current electric motor. The air is drawn from the cathedral, and stored in a portion of the crypt until required, no bellows, in the ordinary sense of the term, being used. There are thirteen stops on the pedals (including a "gravissima" of 64 ft. tone, the lower octave being resultant), fifteen on the great organ, the same number on the swell, ten on the

choir, and six on the solo organ. The stop nomenclature is novel to a considerable extent, and the accessories are so multifarious that an executant, however capable, used only to organs of ordinary specification, could not possibly gain due effects from Mr. Hope-Jones's extraordinary instrument without previous acquaintance with its resources.

Perhaps the best performance of the week was that of Verdi's 'Manzoni Requiem' on the following morning. This strangely original work was received with much interest when it was given, under the composer's direction, at the Albert Hall in 1875; but pedantic critics declared that it was not sacred music, ignoring the fact that Italian fervour and impulsiveness could not be accommodated to the colder methods of English Church writers. No more impressive musical version of the Roman Catholic service for the dead has ever been penned, and the effect of the sensuous dramatic music in the cathedral was stupendous. The choir and orchestra were almost above reproach, and but for the faulty intonation of Madame Albani—due, of course, to temporary indisposition—and the unfortunate choice of Miss Anna Williams for the mezzo-soprano part, for which her voice is naturally ill suited, we could praise the interpretation unreservedly. Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Watkin Mills did exceedingly well in their respective parts. Schumann's 'Rhenish' Symphony in E flat was given, probably for the first time in an English ecclesiastical building; and the concert closed with Mr. Hugh Blair's Church cantata for Advent, "Blessed are they who watch," a devotional and expressive little work, written for soprano solo and chorus, unpretentious, but by no means ineffective. 'Elijah' was given on Thursday evening, and 'The Messiah' on Friday morning brought the festival to a close. It was not the most successful meeting on record by any means, but the principal conductor, Mr. Hugh Blair, and those under his control, should not be blamed for whatever was defective.

Musical Gossip.

OWING to the increase of the orchestra to ninety performers at the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts, the effect of the performances has been proportionately enhanced. The Wagner-Liszt programme on Monday included part of the Venusberg scene from 'Tannhäuser,' the 'Siegfried Idyl,' and the 'Walkürenritt' as orchestral excerpts from the Bayreuth master and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 4, the symphonic poem 'Les Préludes,' and the symphonic poem 'Orphée,' the last-named composition being rarely heard, though it is very pleasing and not in the slightest degree pretentious or sensational.

A PARISIAN contemporary announces that an unpublished opera, entitled 'Hero and Leander,' by Signor Luigi Mancinelli, will be produced at the Norwich Festival next month. The work is, of course, a cantata, the libretto being from the pen of Signor Tobia Gorrio.

THE North Staffordshire Festival will be held at Hanley on October 29th and 30th. A new work by Mr. Edward Elgar, 'King Olaf,' of which there are very high reports, the 'Lobgesang,' Barnby's 'The Lord is King,' Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives' and 'Choral' Symphony, and Dvorák's 'Spectre's Bride' are in

the programme, and the principal vocalists engaged include Mesdames Ella Russell and Medora Henson, and Messrs. Lloyd, Ben Davies, Andrew Black, and Ffrangcon Davies. The performances will be conducted by Dr. Swinnerton Heap.

MR. HENRY GADSBY, who wrote some pleasing incidental music for a revival of 'Alcestis' at the Crystal Palace in 1876, has now undertaken to perform a similar task for the 'Andromache' of Euripides. The English version of the play is by Mr. Wilson, the private secretary of Mr. Chamberlain.

THERE will be a one-day festival at Tewkesbury on Thursday next week.

THE latest of the autumn festivals will take place at Cheltenham on November 3rd, 4th, and 5th. The programmes will include 'The Golden Legend,' 'Elijah,' a new cantata 'Morning,' by Dr. F. Iliffe, and miscellaneous selections. Mr. J. A. Matthews will conduct, as on previous occasions, and a strong list of principal vocalists has been secured.

THE Hampstead Conservatoire will be in future directed by a council, including Messrs. G. F. Geaussen, Ebenezer Prout, F. H. Cowen, Joseph Bennett, and Georg Henschel.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW are going to bring out a 'National Portrait Gallery of British Musicians,' by John Warriner, Mus.D., preface by Joseph Bennett, illustrated, and 'A Practical Treatise on Organ Building,' by F. E. Robertson.

It is said that the last orchestral composition of Tchaikowsky was an orchestral ballad entitled 'Wojewoda,' after Mickiewicz. It will doubtless be heard in London at no distant date.

MR. R. A. STREATFIELD is the author of 'The Opera,' a work on the development of opera, with full descriptions of every modern work. Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland writes an introduction. Mr. Nimmo is the publisher.

WE regret to record the accidental death of Mr. Gilbert R. Betjemann, the only son of the well-known violinist, teacher, and conductor, Mr. Gilbert H. Betjemann. The catastrophe occurred on the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, in the Burmese Oberland, on Wednesday last week. The young musician inherited his father's ability, and was a prominent viola player in several orchestras, including that of the Covent Garden opera, a promising preceptor of singing, and a composer of talent, perhaps his best effort in this direction being his little cantata or ballad for chorus and orchestra, 'The Song of the Western Men,' written for the Highbury Philharmonic Society.

THREE cycles of Wagner's tetralogy 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' will be given at the Berlin Hoftheater in November, by command of the German Emperor.

THE composers of the young Italian school continue to select gruesome subjects for their lyrical works. Signor Giacomo Puccini, it is said, has nearly completed an opera based on 'La Tosca.' It is much to be wished that there may be a reversion to more wholesome tastes at no distant date.

THE expectation that Herr Humperdinck would swiftly follow up the striking success of his 'Hänsel und Gretel' is not likely to be realized. At any rate, his new work, 'Die Königsinder,' to be produced at Munich, is said to be, as far as he is concerned, only incidental music in a drama.

It is said that, after all, M. Lassalle will return to the stage, and will appear as Vanderdecken in 'The Flying Dutchman' at the Paris Opéra Comique early in the coming year.

VERY favourable mention has been made in German papers concerning Sir George Grove's masterly description and analysis of 'Beethoven's Nine Symphonies,' printed in volume form.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

YET one more week has been, until to-night, entirely void, so far as West-End theatres are concerned, of dramatic novelty. The winter season begins, however, in earnest with the reopening this evening of Drury Lane, and that on Tuesday of the Lyceum. Everything promises a busy season. Numerous, moreover, as are the playhouses already existing, they are inadequate to managerial requirements, and the air is filled with reports of houses shortly to be built, mostly on sites proximate to the Haymarket.

ON Tuesday, at the Grand Theatre, Islington, Mr. Tree took, for the first time, the part of Hotspur in the 'First Part of King Henry IV.'; leaving to Mr. Louis Calvert that of Falstaff, in which Mr. Tree has hitherto been seen.

MR. JOHN HARE made, in Birmingham on Monday, his first appearance since his return from America. He has played during the week Spencer Jermy in 'The Hobby Horse' and Eccles in 'Caste.'

'MY ARTFUL VALET' must be withdrawn next month from Terry's Theatre, in consequence of the forthcoming production by Mr. Terry of 'Love in Idleness,' by Messrs. Parker and Goodman.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER has announced his intention of producing 'As You Like It.'

NOT all the clever acting of Mr. Lionel Brough as the long-imprisoned Rameses could commend 'The Mummy' to the public, and it has been finally withdrawn. What was comic in the idea was indeed not original, and the treatment lacked grip. The Comedy is closed, to be reopened by Mr. Hawtrey with a novelty from his own pen, entitled 'Mr. Martin.'

'LOST IN NEW YORK' has had but a short run at the Olympic, at which a musical play, founded on 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' is, it is said, to be the next novelty.

PLANS for a new theatre on Richmond Green have, the *Era* tells us, been submitted to the Corporation.

A FOUR-ACT play, entitled 'A Bachelor's Romance,' was given for copyright purposes at an afternoon performance at the Gaiety on the 4th inst.

THE death of Mr. James Lewis, news of which reaches us from New York, was sudden and unexpected. His age is given as sixty; he was presumably a little more. He had been on the stage about thirty-five years, during twenty-five of which he belonged to the Daly company. Mr. Lewis, whose style and appearance reminded one somewhat of Ravel, was unequalled in the display of the American bourgeois, domestic and henpecked, but glad to escape temporarily from conjugal bonds. A warm welcome attended him on his arrival in this country, and he has remained popular. This year he has been seen as Councillor Mittersteig in 'The Countess Gucki,' and Dr. Quattles in 'Love on Crutches,' and though signs of age were apparent, he was fairly robust, and almost in his best form. He has played many Shakspearean clowns—Touchstone, Launce, Grumio, Bottom—and though deficient in unction, and so to speak, in colour, was as good as anybody else of recent years. Mr. Lewis leaves behind him, we are told, a widow, a member of Daly's company, but no children.

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